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6 December 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2732

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DOS SANTOS STRESSES NONMILITARY CUBAN AID

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Oct 82 p 3

[Press conference by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Zimbabwe; date not specified]

[Excerpts] During his official friendship visit to the Republic of Zimbabwe, comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos held a press conference with the local media.

[Question] Mr President, we would like to know your opinion of the allegations made in some Western press media that the Cuban presence in Angola is obvious proof that the Angolan Government is politically dependent on external forces.

[Answer] Statements have been published several times to explain our position on this problem, which does not worry us but does worry a number of political forces that have always opposed our independence and the struggle for the complete liberation of the Angolan people.

You know that in 1975, Angola was invaded from the north and the south. The invader from the south was the South African forces, and their objective was to prevent the MPLA from proclaiming national independence and thus satisfying the deep yearnings and deep aspirations of the Angolan people.

Naturally, the MPLA, a liberation movement, was nowhere near having the military capability to face a modern army from South Africa. We turned to the Cuban people for help, and it was with a noble spirit of solidarity that the Cuban Government promptly acceded to Angola's request. Incidentally, that appeal for help for Angola, which was being invaded and attacked by South Africa and other foreign and mercenary forces, was addressed to all of the world's peace-loving and freedom-loving peoples. And it was the Cuban people and their government and party who responded promptly and did not shun sacrifices to help the Angolan people.

In the first place, Cuba is a nonaligned country. At the moment, incidentally, the chairmanship of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries is held by Cuba in the person of comrade President Fidel Castro. Angola is also a nonaligned country. It was therefore on the basis of the bilateral relations existing between the two peoples and within the framework of that policy of nonalignment

that we supported and viewed that help by the people of Cuba. And I can say that there is no interference in Angola's affairs by the Cuban Government or people. Incidentally, we have quite sound cooperation that goes beyond the military sphere. We cooperate in the fields of construction, health and education, industry and, in short, many areas. We point out, therefore, that all those forces worrying about the Cuban presence--the so-called Cuban presence in Angola--never mention the extremely positive aspect of the help that was also provided by Cuba when, in 1975-1976, after the massive flight of technical cadres of Portuguese and other nationalities, Cuba stepped in with technical cadres and helped the Angolan people organize the administration and enterprises in the areas of industry, transportation, and agriculture. It was thanks to that help that we rapidly restarted the enterprises that had come to a standstill.

So there is more than just military cooperation. There is cooperation in many forms that is based on principles of equality and mutual advantages. So those who say that Angola's sovereignty is being damaged because of cooperation with Cuba are simply trying to deceive public opinion. They are trying to sow confusion between our government and the Cuban Government in an attempt to break the strong ties of cooperation and friendship that exist between our peoples and between our governments and parties.

[Question] Mr President, permit me to conclude by bringing up the question of independence for Namibia.

At this moment, from all indications, the desire by the Western countries to link the question of Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from your country means that they are stalling for time over a problem that is dragging on and on.

What is your opinion?

[Answer] We feel that the attempt to link the so-called presence of Cuban internationalist forces in Angola to the decolonization of Namibia demonstrates ill will and perhaps even bad faith, since there are no valid arguments from the legal, political, or geographical standpoint to justify such attempts. Angola has frontiers with Namibia, not with South Africa. This means that there is an expanse of territory several hundred kilometers deep--Namibia--that separates Angola from South Africa.

So how can the so-called threat to South Africa be connected with the so-called presence of Cuban internationalist forces in Angola? Have those forces ever attacked? What we have, therefore, is an attempt to reverse the terms of this problem--to turn the victim into the aggressor--when we know for a fact that the aggressor forces have always come from South Africa. It is Angola that is being attacked. Angola is the victim of South African acts of aggression, and as the victim of those acts of aggression, it needs help: it needs the support of the entire international community. And in no way can it stop taking advantage of the help and solidarity being provided by the Cuban people for its own defense--for its self-defense.

We have no expansionist aims. We agree with the view that revolution is not exported, and we are carrying out our revolution in Angola. The Cuban comrades are helping us carry out our revolution in Angola. Just as we also cooperate with countries in the socialist community and even with Western countries to rebuild our economy and consolidate our revolution. So our revolution is not being exported. It is not the Angolan people who must carry out the revolution in South Africa, but the South African people. It is not the Angolan people who must carry out the revolution in Namibia, but the Namibian people. So there is an attempt to deceive people who are less enlightened politically.

But our people are vigilant. And I know that all the forces in southern Africa support the liberation movements that are struggling for complete independence. They must be vigilant. The maneuvers by imperialism and the South African racists are therefore going to fail.

11798

CSO: 3442/27

EDITORIAL RAPS WESTERN OPTIMISM ON NAMIBIAN ISSUE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "De Sade Optimism"]

[Text] With many pages having been turned in the colossal politicomilitary struggle surrounding Namibia's independence, we have still not gotten very far from dead center. Despite even the most logical thinking, that is the truth, and it leads to unavoidable conclusions concerning the real role being played by certain parties in this process which, as they themselves admit, is apparently certain to end in the liberation of the Namibian people from the South African yoke.

What we are witnessing, therefore, in the tangle of proposals and counterproposals, many of them immediately forgotten in favor of others that are clearly unacceptable to peoples who are proud of their dignity and sovereignty, is the development of a kind of dialectic of the abnormal. That being the case, how can one classify suggestions that it is Angola--that firm parapet of revolution in Africa--which is responsible for the current state of negotiations concerning Namibia's independence? Is it "normal" to confuse questions of Angolan national sovereignty with the decolonization of a territory--a decolonization for which, incidentally, there exist internationally accepted programs to regulate the process? Can a responsible government be expected to forgo its own existence in exchange for a handful of dollars?

The problem becomes even more serious when, in contrast to that black picture of the situation, second-rate movie actors paint it in exclusively bright colors and use it as the basis for an optimism that is sadistic, to say the least.

The fact is that in the current state of talks concerning the independence of Namibia, there is nothing to justify a markedly optimistic state of mind. Still to be resolved are questions of vital importance, such as the extent of South African and American commitment to independence for Namibia. After all, we are still far from getting to the bottom of that question.

As was recalled by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos during a recent press conference in Harare, Zimbabwe, the list of subterfuges and pretexts dug up by the Pretoria regime to delay the process of decolonization in Namibia is a long

one. First, it vacillated concerning the so-called Anglo-American plan (later to become the UN plan) for resolving the issue. Then it invoked the character of Walvis Bay (which is, incidentally, the only deepwater port in the territory) as an excuse for delaying the process again. Later it concentrated on what it considers "partiality" on the part of the United Nations, an organization of which, by a twist of fate, South Africa is a founding member. At the same time, it is putting up scarecrows about the future of the white, colonialist, and exploiting minority in Namibia. With redoubled force, and repeating arguments used by Washington, the regime installed in Pretoria is putting its foot down over the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola and linking that presence to its withdrawal from the illegally occupied territory of Namibia.

What might appear at first glance to be a fictitious exercise designed to test diplomats in foreign service schools is, however, hard reality. It is that fantastic rowing against the tide which is in fact the reason why the Namibian issue is not yet being resolved. It is a colonial problem in these days when delirious intellectuals in the United States are prophesying "technotronic eras," military strategists are thinking of taking war into space, and people in Japan are talking about robots that build other robots.

The results are plain to see: "when no more arguments are left, an attempt is made to find other issues outside the context of Resolution 435 as a way of preventing the independence of the people of Namibia." That statement was made by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Harare recently.

That is why the optimism being expressed by officials in some Western foreign ministries involved in the problematics of Namibia is suspect. By a tragic irony, the Western statesmen have the deficient imagination of those predestined to lose historic battles. The issue of Namibia is a battle all in itself and one in which the South African war machine is investing millions and losing men. It is a battle setting a national liberation army (which, for that reason, has adopted the appropriate tactic of wearing down the enemy) against the expeditionary armed forces of a country which itself is not escaping the torment of the worldwide capitalist crisis and the contradictions of an anachronistic system of racial domination that are being expressed in a quite violent manner. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos clearly punctuated a historical truth when he said that Pretoria cannot continue much longer on the path it is following today.

11798

CSO: 3442/27

ANGOLA

BRITISH REQUEST RELEASE OF IMPRISONED MERCENARIES

AB191135 Paris AFP in English 1056 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Luanda, Nov 19 (AFP)--Britain has asked the Angolan authorities to "make a gesture" by releasing seven British mercenaries detained here since 1976, the British Embassy here confirmed today.

The embassy said there had been contacts with several top Angolan leaders, but noted that final decision was up to President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos.

There was now "some hope" of seeing the Britons released following the freeing earlier this week of two American mercenaries in an exchange deal with South Africa and the Angolan rebel UNITA movement, the embassy said.

Like the Americans, the seven Britons were sentenced in 1976 after being captured fighting for another anti-government group, Holden Roberto's Angolan National Liberation Front. They were sentenced to jail terms of between 16 and 30 years.

The British consul here said neither the embassy nor the mercenaries had complaints about the conditions in which the prisoners were held. They were visited once a month and brought extra food, and were in good physical condition.

CSO: 3400/316

BRIEFS

CABINDA PHOSPHATE SURVEY--Cabinda--The phosphate prospecting work that began in the Mongo Tando area (municipality of Cacongo) in May of last year was brought to a positive conclusion last week. ANGOP learned this from Adao Manuel Neto, who is responsible on the Angolan side for the phosphate prospecting. He said that a large bed of phosphate was found in all the localities where the 22 drillings were made. The only thing being waited for now is the results of the analysis that will be made to determine the quality of the phosphate. That analysis will determine whether the second--or extraction--phase should begin. If the analyses are positive, plans call for setting up a phosphate exploiting enterprise in the Mongo Tando area. Prospecting activities and the future exploitation of phosphates in Cabinda are being carried on with technical cooperation from the Yugoslav enterprise ENERGO-PROJEKT on the basis of a bilateral agreement signed on 2 April 1981. That agreement took effect at the end of 1981. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Oct 82 p 1] 11798

PROSPECTS FOR FRENCH COOPERATION--Luis de Almeida, the Angolan ambassador to France, said recently in Paris that the French-Angolan general cooperation agreement signed last 26 July will make it possible to create the legal instruments that can centralize, direct, and control relations of an economic, technical, and cultural nature between the two countries. During a press conference held recently in the French capital, the Angolan ambassador to France emphasized that from now on, relations between the two countries will be part of a framework of cooperation in which France may become a preeminent partner of the People's Republic of Angola, just after Portugal. Luis de Almeida added that "France sold Angola about 900 million francs worth of equipment goods and semifinished and processed food products in 1981 (about 130 percent more than in 1980), and all indications are that the value will increase in 1983." The Angolan ambassador also said that several projects are currently under study, with special attention being paid to the country's most serious needs, which are the training of technicians in the fields of electricity, petroleum, health, fishing, and telecommunications and the reactivation of the road, port, railway, and air infrastructures. Luis de Almeida emphasized that in the field of agriculture, priority will be given to the revival of coffee production in Angola. The Angolan diplomat concluded by saying that French experts will soon visit Angola to decide on the organization of technical assistance and the allocation of financial aid from French aid and cooperation organizations. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Oct 82 p 2] 11798

OFFICIAL TO HUNGARY, CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Angola's deputy minister of agriculture for forest resources, Graciano Mande, left Luanda on Thursday night for Budapest, Hungary and Prague, Czechoslovakia at the head of a delegation from that cabinet department. Speaking to ANGOP moments before his departure, Graciano Mande said that his visit to Hungary is concerned with questions related to the development of fishbreeding in the People's Republic of Angola. Graciano Mande said that during its stay in Czechoslovakia, the Angolan delegation will discuss the establishment of a joint forest enterprise in accordance with a decision reached at the joint subcommission's latest meeting, which was held in Angola at the start of this year. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Oct 82 p 9] 11798

CSO: 3442/27

ESTABLISHMENT OF INDEPENDENT WEEKLIES ANNOUNCED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 11 Oct 82 p.1

[Article by Seatlholo Tumedl]

[Text] BOTSWANA is to see the birth of two independent weekly newspapers.

One of the weeklies is already in circulation. The other, is expected to be on the streets soon, as well.

The papers are 'The Examiner' which is already in circulation and 'The Botswana Guardian' respectively.

In an interview, the Editor of The Examiner, Mr Brian Egner, an economist who is also a former head of the Government Information and Broadcasting Department, said the paper would represent a non-governmental viewpoint with a readership target of the 98 per cent of people who are not employed in the Government service.

"We shall inform, entertain and present contentious viewpoints that will lead to public discussion of important issues," said Mr Egner.

According to the 'Examiner's' editorial of last week, the weekly believes that "a newspaper that wishes to retain the confidence of its readers should be ruthless and remorseless in revealing all the news it can get."

The editorial also says The Examiner supports the cause of peace and social justice in Botswana.

"We want a system which is fair to all, where a real attempt is made to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor," states the editorial.

According to Mr Egner, there is at present no long-term planning because there is a need for "survival from edition to edition."

He added: "We are showing our readers and potential backers three or four issues published through self-help efforts and we hope to get the financial support that we need."

Above all, Mr Egner emphasised that it is intended that a non-profit newspaper trust would be formed and which would act as a channel for donations "from anyone who cares for the principle of a genuinely free and independent press."

An experimental issue of 'The Examiner' was published during the Gaborone Trade Fair and the paper's second issue came out last Friday.

The newspaper, according to Mr Egner, will concentrate on Botswana news which he hoped would eventually be supplied by the Botswana Press Agency. He hoped the paper would also get the services of other international news services.

The weekly, whose size will be between eight and twelve pages costs 10 thebe. It operates from Mr Egner's house and has a print-run of 10 000 copies.

Officials of the planned 'Botswana Guardian' weekly were not available for comment. However, according to a letter addressed to the Director of Information and Broadcasting, the Mafikeng Mail and Botswana Guardian newspaper which has been published for many years, has now involved into two entities one of which is to be presented as the Botswana Guardian.

According to the letter, the editorial policy of the 'Botswana Guardian' will be to reflect the positive aspects of all fields of development in Africa and that it would always strive for harmony and balance in "the problematical situations that face this continent."

The letter states that the paper will give priority to "news and affairs of this country, followed by news of Africa and the world in general."

The Botswana Guardian which will be published weekly on Fridays will sell at 14 thebe a copy and in Gaborone it will be distributed by the Botswana Book Centre. **BOPA**

BRIEFS

RAILWAY TAKEOVER SNAG--PLANS for Botswana to take over railway operations in that country are virtually complete but little progress has been made in their implementation due to lack of funds. A district office which controls commercial and personnel work has been established in Francistown. Other functions will be introduced as the takeover progresses. The acting manager of the National Railways of Zimbabwe, Mr John Avery, said three Botswana graduates were training in the traffic, accounting and personnel fields. Thirty-five engineers were due to complete training and would be fitted into main-line driving duties. Four carriage and wagon examiners have also completed their course and would be returning to Botswana soon. The four were part of a group of 28 who had been sent to the NRZ for additional training. Mr Avery said the remaining 24, all artisans, would remain in Bulawayo until locomotive maintenance facilities and other arrangements have been provided in Botswana. "Work on the maintenance facilities to be established at Francistown has been stalled by lack of funds", he said. An additional 42 artisans who were currently training in Kenya would also come to Bulawayo for additional training but their future was still under discussion, Mr Avery said. Botswana has received eight of the 12 locomotives ordered from West Germany. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Nov 82 p 3]

ZIMBABWE CLOTHING CURBS--GABORONE--A total of 16 Botswana firms have been hard hit by Zimbabwe import restrictions introduced recently. The latest newsletter of the Botswana Employers' Federation said nine firms in Gaborone and seven in Francistown, with a work-force of 900, will have to either close down or reduce the number of employees. Zimbabwe is prepared to allow only R1,875-million worth of clothing imports from Botswana for the period October to December this year. This reduces Botswana's clothing exports to only R4-million for the year, compared with over R10-million last year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Nov 82 p 8]

CSO: 3400/293

'HEALTH VILLAGES' ESTABLISHED TO PROMOTE BETTER HEALTH CARE

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2938, 5 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Bernard Degioanni]

[Text] YAOUNDE, October 4--Cameroon, seeking to move from the stage of available health care to easily accessible care for everyone, is undertaking to create 300 "health villages" where local residents can treat their own ailments.

The project, presented in a perspective of "health for all by the year 2000", aims at giving villagers basic knowledge in medicine through participation and a sense of responsibility.

The experiment, combining community life and the voluntary system, the latter being seen as essential in less-developed countries, began on August 23. So far, it has been limited to 40 villages around Yaounde.

The government has granted subsidies of 140 million CFA francs (390,000 dollars) this year for the project, mostly in technical and administrative support.

A health village is invariably created within an already-existing settlement. It must be a "voluntary act" of - and thus carried out by - the villagers themselves.

It is moreover aimed only at meeting the basic and most pressing health needs of the village in which it is created.

Each village designates two volunteers - called community health agents - who meet the villagers to determine their community's health needs.

The agents must be older than 30, live in the village they are studying, have a job and know how to read and write. Married people - men or women - with children are preferred.

"The criteria for the designation of agents were set to ensure that the undertaking lasts" said Doctor Simon Atangana, a technical adviser at the Health Ministry, in an interview.

"These days, young people are inclined to leave the country for the city," he added.

The community health agent must help educate villagers, prevent illnesses and treat injuries, according to officials here.

He or she must be capable of bandaging wounds, stopping bleeding, aiding midwives, advising on food and personal cleanliness, planning for potable water supplies and ensuring that his village has a place for waste.

The community health agent functions inside a health center, built by the villagers. The availability of materials or funds determines the size and sophistication of the center.

The center houses all medical activities within the village - first aid, prenatal examinations, births, diagnosis of child illnesses. It also can serve as a classroom for courses on first aid.

Villagers themselves set the contributions toward building the center, buying medicine and other materials.

Once the sum has been set, villagers elect a health committee, made up of a chairman, a deputy chairman, a treasurer, a secretary and the health agents.

This body is responsible for mobilizing the village's participation, determining priority health needs and goals and coordinating overall care. It also serves as a liaison with the Cameroon authorities.

The health committee must follow strict rules of order. Meetings must be called by the chairman at least once a month to discuss both the village's health situation and to review previous actions by the health agents.

Every three months, the committee must also approve a financial report prepared by a management council that it has named.

CSO: 3400/297

RELATIONS WITH YUGOSLAVIA CALLED WARM, BENEFICIAL

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Deepening Friendly Relations"]

[Text]

Comrade Petar Stambolic, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, is currently on an official friendly visit to Socialist Ethiopia at the invitation of Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army. The first round of talks between the two leaders yesterday were highly positive and paved the way for the further strengthening of Ethio-Yugoslav ties and mutual co-operation.

The Government and people of Socialist Ethiopia seek to cement the bond of friendship and co-operation with the leadership and people of Yugoslavia. This long-standing friendship has vividly been manifested particularly over the last eight years. The two countries maintain close co-operation in the political, economic and social fields. The fact that Yugoslavia was among the fraternal socialist countries which offered wholehearted support to the Ethiopian Revolution since its early stage adds new admension to this friendship.

The current visit of the distinguished Yugoslav leader will enable him to know at first hand the progress of the revolutionary process in our country as well as the hopes and aspirations of the Ethiopian masses.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam's official friendly visit to Yugoslavia four years ago and the agreement on economic co-operation signed between the two countries gave a new impetus to the development of Ethio-Yugoslav

relations which are based on friendship, understanding and mutual benefit. The current visit of comrade Petar Stambolic will undoubtedly strengthen and solidify the unity of purpose between the two countries.

Co-operation between Yugoslavia and Ethiopia is not solely confined to development of bilateral relations. At the United Nations and in the Non-aligned Movement, the two countries are in the forefront in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and apartheid. Co-operation and exchange of ideas on international issues between the leaders of the two countries contribute to the preservation of peace in the world.

In finding solutions to the acute problems facing the world today, Ethiopia and Yugoslavia along with other peace-loving states hold similarity of views and exert sincere efforts to promote international relations on the basis of justice, equality and mutual respect. The two countries categorically reject the policy of diktat in international relations and assiduously pursue a course of peaceful co-existence.

Yugoslavia's role in promoting and strengthening the principles of the Non-aligned Movement is highly admired not only in the country but throughout the world. The late Yugoslav leader, Comrade Tito, one of the architects of the Non-aligned Movement, was a tested friend of Ethiopia and its people. That his feelings of sympathy for the Ethiopian people and their cause is consistently being followed by the far-sighted leadership of Yugoslavia is a testimony to the continuity of the principled policy of that fraternal country.

The role of Yugoslav experts in helping Ethiopia build a progressive social order cannot be overemphasised. The Yugoslav experts are very popular among the people. In the technical and economic fields, high calibre Yugoslav experts, whose co-operation with their Ethiopian counterparts has shown impressive results, are selflessly working to help build a solid foundation for socialism in Ethiopia, as indeed is the case with comrades from other socialist countries.

Comrade Petar Stambolic's visit here is an occasion for the Ethiopian masses to express their high appreciation for the assistance the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

has rendered to Ethiopia, especially since the upsurge of the popular revolution. It is the conviction of the Ethiopian masses and their revolutionary leadership that the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries will continue to flourish in the interest of not only the peoples of the two countries but also in the interest of peace and mutual understanding among the peoples of the world.

CSO: 3400/299

SEMINAR ORGANIZED FOR POLICE OFFICERS IN ERITREA OPENS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

ASMARA (ENA) — A two-day seminar opened here yesterday to acquaint commanders and political heads of the Political Department of the Revolutionary Police in Eritrea region about the structure and policies of the Political Department of the Revolutionary Police.

The seminar was opened by Comrade Amhayes Zewde, COPWE Central Committee Member and Head of COPWE's Organizational Affairs in Eritrea region, at the assembly hall of the Hazhaz Police Hospital.

Addressing the participants, Comrade Amhayes emphasised the contributions expected from members of the Revolutionary Police in socialist construction and the formation of the party of the working people, after

pointing out the services they rendered in the past in the political, economic, social and military fields.

Earlier, Comrade Captain Shiferaw Makonnen, Head of the Political Department of the Revolutionary Police in Eritrea region, stated that members of the Revolutionary Police in the region are paying sacrifices to crush the secessionist bandits by standing alongside the Revolutionary Army and are also hastening the process of economic reconstruction.

The opening session of the seminar was attended by Comrade Col. Taye Balakier, Commander of the Regional Revolutionary Police, Comrade Lt. Col. Gebeyehu Bililigne, Deputy Commander of the Regional Revolutionary Police, and other comrades.

CSO: 3400/299

REYA, ASHEED SIGN PROTOCOL AGREEMENT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 5 Nov 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] Comrade Hailu Tujuba, Chairman of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA), returned here yesterday from Aden after a 10-day working visit to Democratic Yemen and signing a protocol of co-operation between the youth of the two countries for 1983-84.

Comrade Hailu said that the two-year protocol agreement he signed Wednesday with Comrade Ali Akbari, member of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and Secretary of the Union of the Yemeni Socialist Youth (ASHEED), would strengthen closer ties between the youth of the two fraternal countries and help in the exchange of experiences in the cultural and ideological fields.

He said that the REYA delegation which included Comrade Gezahegn Negussie, Secretary of the Central Committee of REYA, was able to see Yemeni youth activities in Aden and elsewhere in the country and also held useful talks on exchange of experiences with the leadership of ASHEED.

The REYA delegation was received by Comrade Abdulghani Abdulkader, Politbureau Member and Secretary for Foreign Relations of the

Yemeni Socialist Party, and held talks with him on relations between the youth associations of the two countries.

Comrade Hailu Tujuba said that while in Aden the REYA delegation briefed the Yemeni youth on the activities of the Ethiopian youth in various fields of endeavours since its establishment.

Meanwhile, a joint communique issued yesterday on the visit of REYA delegation to Democratic Yemen said that the youth associations of the two countries condemned the imperialist plots against the peoples of the Arabian Peninsula, the Horn of Africa and the Gulf aimed at intervening in the domestic affairs of the progressive countries in these areas and plundering their national wealth.

On the Middle East, the two sides expressed horror and shock about Israel's barbaric invasion of Lebanon and its heinous massacre of defenceless Palestinians with the support and blessing of the USA. They called for an unconditional Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state under the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

The two sides also commended the heroic struggle of the youth and people of Socialist Ethiopia in repulsing the barbaric aggression launched by the regime of Sied Barre and affirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the youth and people in Asia, Africa and Latin America. They also praised the significant role played by the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) and the International Union of Students (IUS) in increasing and further strengthening the unity of the movement of the world progressive youth and students hostile to imperialism. (ENA)

CSO: 3400/299

WEEKLY WRAP-UP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Alemu Hailu in column "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text]

Serto Ader, Organ of the COPWE Central Committee, highlighted in an editorial the 65th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution which is being celebrated throughout the world.

The paper outlined in detailed the struggle of the people of the Soviet Union waged under the revolutionary leadership of V.I. Lenin and the Bolshevik party which enabled the working people of the Soviet Union to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Enumerating the victories scored by the Great Socialist October Revolution, *Serto Ader* said that the Revolution put an end to the exploitation of man by man thereby promoting the equality of all nationalities. The policy of peace pursued by the first socialist country from the first days of the Revolution has laid the basis for building socialism and promoting international security, *Serto Ader* stressed. The Great Socialist October Revolution set a new epoch in the history of the struggle of peoples' the epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism, the paper added.

Serto Ader laid emphasis on the significance of the Great Socialist Oc-

tober Revolution and made note of the decisive role of party leadership and the high level of consciousness of peoples in revolutionary struggle.

In the course of the last 65 years and under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the country has made great strides in the technological and scientific fields, the paper pointed out.

Outlining the growing influence of the Great Socialist October Revolution, *Serto Ader* said that the set up of the world socialist system, the international working class movement and the national liberation movement have helped to strengthen the anti-imperialist struggle of peoples and demonstrated the path for socialist development.

Since the inception of the Ethiopian revolution, *Serto Ader* noted, the working people of the country along with socialist and progressive forces of the world have been making greater contributions for safeguarding peace and socialism. And in this connection, the paper added that all-round relations with the people of the first socialist country are being developed.

The paper outlined the significance of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Marjam's official friendly visit to the

Soviet Union on the eve of the 65 Anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution. Quoting a statement by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, the paper noted the experience acquired from the Great October Socialist Revolution gives the Ethiopian people new impetus for promoting the tempo of revolutionary transformation in the effort to build socialism.

Addis Zemen, the Amharic daily, in one of its editorials this week dealt at length on the forthcoming 19th Summit of the OAU due to be held in the Libyan capital, Tripoli, next month.

The Amharic daily said although member states of the regional organisation step up efforts towards promoting political, economic and social relations, imperialist forces have left no stone unturned to sow seeds of discord in a drive to paralyse the activity of the OAU.

The paper exposed the conspiracy of imperialist powers to weaken the effort of African countries to liberate southern Africa and safe-guard the cause of peace in the continent. The forthcoming OAU summit in Tripoli will be an important forum for working out a strategy for further strengthening African unity in the struggle against imperialism, the paper said.

Al Alem, the Arabic weekly, highlighted editorially the significance of peace and security in promoting economic and social progress and hailed the effort exerted by the peoples of the world toward securing peace.

Outlining the policy of peace pursued by Revolutionary Ethiopia, the Arabic weekly said that as is clearly defined in the Programme of the National Democratic Revolution, Ethiopia's policy is in line with the charters of the UN and OAU and the principles

of the Non-aligned Movement.

The paper condemned the expansionist policy of the Mogadishu regime and its effort to create unrest and tension in the Horn of Africa and called on peace-loving forces of the world to exert collective effort for securing peace and security.

Berisa, the Oromigna weekly, outlined in its editorial last Friday the struggle being waged toward transforming nomads into settled farmers and the need to mobilise the activity of nomads in the national construction endeavour.

Yezareitu Ethiopia, the Amharic weekly, brought to the fore the various diseases which affected the Ethiopian broad masses as a result of inadequate health services.

The paper outlined the measures taken by the Revolutionary Government in the economic, political and social spheres for improving the livelihood of the Ethiopian masses.

The effort to improve health service is demonstrated by the fact that the health service in the country has grown from 15% to 43%. *Yezareitu Ethiopia* stressed.

The paper praised the effort exerted by the Ministry of Health to meet health personnel shortage by giving basic health education to members of urban dwellers and peasant associations.

Underlining the importance of the just concluded symposium on Human Schistosomiasis, the paper said the extensive field studies carried out on schistosomiasis by the Institute of Pathobiology during the last four years serve as a precondition for eradicating bilharziasis from the face of the country.

WEEKLY WRAP-UP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Alemu Hailu in column "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text]

Serto Ader, the weekly organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, highlighting "Disarmament Week" brought to the fore the unreserved effort undertaken by the United Nations to end arms build-up in a drive to save mankind from nuclear holocaust.

As in the past, the paper continued, the ending of arms race and the safeguarding of international peace and security are among the points of discussion at the current session of the UN General Assembly.

Quoting Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam's message to the UN Secretary-General on the occasion of "Disarmament Week", the paper strongly hit out against the dangerous policy pursued by imperialism, and urged the UN to take appropriate measures to avert nuclear disaster. Outlining imperialists' policy of unbridled arms race, the paper quoted a statement issued by the Ethiopian Peace, Friendship and Solidarity Committee on the occasion of "Disarmament Week" which stressed that if a portion of the total arms expenditure were used in the interest of mankind it

could have helped to change the economic and social lives of millions of peoples in the developing countries. The paper also noted the call made by the committee urging all peace-loving forces of the world to exert more efforts towards averting the threat of nuclear disaster.

On the 37th Anniversary of the founding of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, a feature article in the same issue of *Serto Ader* outlined the victories achieved by the Communist Party and working people of Czechoslovakia during the last 37 years in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres. It enumerated the solidarity assistance rendered by the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia to Revolutionary Ethiopia, and pointed out the role played by that fraternal country in helping to lay the basis for industrial development.

Al Alem, the Arabic weekly dwelt in length upon the efforts made by the United Nations and the forces of peace to save mankind from imperialist attempts of plunging mankind into nuclear holocaust. It called on the forces

of peace and social progress to harness collective efforts towards the realisation of the lofty aim of mankind.

A feature article by Mohammed Beshir in the same issue outlined the objectives and the tasks fulfilled by the OAU since its establishment in 1963. Eversince the founding of the OAU imperialists have been sowing seeds of discord among the member states in an effort to retard the progress of the Continent, the writer noted.

Commenting on the victory of the peoples of Africa, the paper said that the events in the past have demonstrated that the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Africa has always been a success. It also added that the 19th Summit will be held thereby forcing imperialist conspiracies and helping to consolidate African unity.

The Arabic Weekly also carried an interview with Comrade Galib Halsa — a Palestinian militant fighter and writer who fought against the Israeli aggression of Lebanon.

The Amharic daily, *Addis Zemen*, on its part, outlined the role played by agriculture in providing raw material to industrial development and of strengthening the national economy stressed was the need to modernise the country's agriculture as a precondition for the establishment of socialist economy.

In this connection, the paper further said the Revolutionary Government and COPWE are encouraging the expansion of peasants producers' co-operatives to boost agricultural production to help establish socialist relations of production in rural Ethiopia aimed at improving the livelihood of the working people.

Citing an example, the paper point-

ed out that the establishment of the Agarfa Multi-purpose Peasants' Training School is a demonstration of the success of the efforts of the Revolutionary Government and of COPWE to improve the livelihood of the peasantry.

Modernisation of agriculture and the use of skilled labour are very important for increasing productivity and in this connection the Nazareth Tractor Assembly Plant will have a great role to play with regard to strengthening the country's economy.

Berissa, the Oromigna weekly outlined the significant role played by food for mankind and the efforts being exerted to increase food production in its editorial. Quoting a study carried out on East African agricultural situation, the paper said that 30% of the agricultural production is damaged due to lack of careful harvest. In this connection, the paper recalled the effort of the Revolutionary Government to develop agriculture and to wipe out poverty from the face of the country and called on all people to exert common effort towards timely harvest an endeavour that promotes the interest of the society.

Highlighting the growing military alliance between the racist Pretoria regime and the Reagan Administration in a feature article, *Yezareitu Ethiopia* pointed out the dangerous policy pursued by US imperialism with regard to jeopardising peace and progress in the continent.

In defiance to UN resolution the paper pointed out the United States has been rendering military assistance to the racist regime of South Africa and added that such a military co-operation is aimed at muffling the struggle of the peoples of Africa thus posing a threat to international peace and security.

ENA, ADN SIGN PROTOCOL AGREEMENT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Alemu Hailu: "Closer Cooperation Among Media of Socialist Countries"]

[Text] Organised by ADN, the News Agency of the German Democratic Republic, the three-day conference in which Directors of news and press agencies of socialist countries, including Revolutionary Ethiopia, participated wound up last week in Berlin, capital of the GDR. Participants held detailed exchange of views and experiences on the further development of cooperation between information agencies from Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The final protocol of the conference reflected the prime concern of the socialist news and press agencies to render active contribution with their reporting to the further strengthening of socialism and the consolidation of peace, to deepen all-round co-operation of the fraternal states, to the struggle against imperialist war preparations and ideological subversion and for eliminating the remnants of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism.

Delegates also expressed support to the concept of a New International Information Order and the equal participation of the media of developing

countries in the international exchange of information and pledged to actively promote the implementation of UNESCO's International Programme for the Development of Communications (IPDC).

According to the final protocol, the participating agencies in their reporting will give all-round support to the Soviet proposals for detente, mutual trust and good neighbourly co-operation, the normalisation of relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of mutual respect, non-interference in internal affairs, and for the transformation of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia into zones of peace, stability, friendship and co-operation.

A major task for the further strengthening of relations between the agencies was marked by the protocol agreement signed between the Ethiopian News Agency (ENA) and (ADN) the News Agency of the GDR (ADN). Developing countries are reliable allies of socialist countries in the anti-imperialist struggle for securing and strengthening national independence, for peace, disarmament, and security and

co-operation in international relations.

On the other hand, the mass media of the imperialist countries systematically spread counter-revolutionary propaganda with the futile aim of retarding the progress of mankind.

The propaganda centre of US imperialism, the International Communication Agency (ICA), and the United States Information Agency (USIA) are, for instance, actively engaged in ideological campaign to strangle the struggle for peace and social progress with the help of information centres, radio and TV stations operating over 100 countries.

The State Department and the CIA and other imperialist circles systematically abuse the principles of peaceful co-existence forwarded by the forces of peace and social progress and attempt to use it as a new channel for ideological infiltration into the socialist countries as well as into the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America — countries that have opted for the path of socialist development.

Outlining the role being played by the mass media of both capitalist and socialist countries in boosting UN image, the United Nations Information Committee said in a report that influential sectors of the mass media in developed countries had pictured the UN system as an "irrelevant, inefficient and swollen bureaucracy".

In the socialist countries, the same report said, the mass media regularly report on U.N. activities, particularly in the political field, and there was continuing support for U.N. efforts

towards international co-operation.

Within the framework of co-operation in the U.N. and UNESCO the Non-aligned states have developed a new form of struggle for the exchange and direct flow of information among the member states in the struggle to promote independent development and for equal international co-operation thereby putting an end to the domination of imperialist news agencies.

Based on the democratic principles of advancing co-operation, developing countries, along with the community of the socialist countries, promote the implementation of UNESCO's International Programme for rational utilisation of communications to enhance international co-operation.

The Berlin Conference of news and press agencies no doubt contributes towards co-ordinating the struggle in the interest of peace and security and for further strengthening mutual relations in the political, economic and ideological spheres.

Information is of paramount importance in class struggle. And the promotion of co-operation on the ideological front and the exchange of information and experience serve as the basis for embarking on the path of social progress.

Within the context of international co-operation, efforts are being exerted to spread the ideals of peace and social progress and the Berlin conference of news and press agencies of the socialist countries has served as a forum for working out a strategy that influences the development of social progress.

BRIEFS

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY SENTENCED--The first Bench of the Special Court Friday sentenced Deriba Tura described to be a one-time member of a counter-revolutionary band to 20 years rigorous imprisonment for attempting to murder the chairman of kebele 06 of Higher 13 and for killing a student in that attempt in 1977. After committing the crimes, Deriba escaped from revolution defence squad members and was in hiding for four years working as an employee of the Gafarsa kebele Peasants' Association in Sebeta District of Managasha Province in Shoa Region. In its verdict the court noted that the accused had been proved guilty by the testimonies of the prosecution's witnesses, written evidences and by his own admission. While in hiding, Deriba was also accused of breach of trust along with one other accomplice and was sentenced to five years rigorous prison term and 100 birr fine by the Shoa regional high court, but later filed an appeal. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 7 Nov 82 p 6]

CSO: 3400/299

BRITAIN'S MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO GHANA ESTIMATED AT £450,000

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 30 Oct 82 p 8

[Text]

MILITARY assistance given to Ghana by Britain is estimated at £450,000 per annum.

These include training of Ghanaian servicemen in the United Kingdom and the provision of British military advisory and training teams to Ghana.

A press release issued by the Director of Public Relations of the Ghana Armed Forces after the presentation of military uniforms and equipment worth £100,000 to the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS), Brigadier Joseph Nunoo-Mensah by Brigadier H. B. Marciandi, Deputy Director of Military Assistance at the British Defence Ministry in Accra yesterday said the gift consists of boots, jackets, berets, belts, ground sheets and mess tins.

Presenting the gift, Brigadier Marciandi said this was a token of friendship between Ghana and Britain and is in appreciation of efforts by Ghanaian authorities to improve efficiency within the Ghana Armed Forces. The items will facilitate the on-going armed forces training pro-

gramme.

Replying, Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah expressed the profound gratitude of the government of the PNDC and the Ghana Armed Forces towards this gesture from the British Government.

He said the gift was in response to a request he made during an earlier visit to Britain and it demonstrated Britain's continuing interest in the stability and progress of Ghana.

He assured Brigadier Marciandi that with this kind of assistance and understanding from friendly countries like Britain, Ghana would certainly surmount the present difficulties facing the country and move forward on a path of stability and economic progress.

The CDS asked Brigadier Marciandi to convey the gratitude of the government and people of Ghana to the British government.

After presenting the military equipment, Brigadier Marciandi visited the Ghana Armed Forces troops currently in training at the Shai Hills.

CSO: 3400/301

PNDC DOESN'T INTEND TAKING OVER LAND

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 3 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Robert Bentil]

[Text] THE Ashanti Regional Secretariat of the NDC has called on Ghanaians, especially farmers, to disabuse their minds of rumours circulating in certain parts of the country that Government intends to nationalize all lands in the country.

Such rumours, it noted, emanated from "parasites and enemies of the people who, over the years, have lived on the toils of the farmers but are now parading as their saviours"

Papa Dadson, member of the regional secretariat told a crowded press conference here yesterday that if the Government had had the intention of nationalizing land, it would not have spent time and money to organize the recent seminar on land tenure system.

According to him, some people were parading in the villages and communities telling farmers that the Government intended to nationalize all lands, meaning that all their cocoa farms would become State property.

The lie also goes that with nationalization, all private houses would become State owned.

Papa Dadson said an indication of this misconception was also detected at the just-ended two-day seminar on land tenure system at the National Cultural Centre here.

The secretariat considers the rumours as vicious and an attempt not only to discredit the Government but to incur the hatred of the people against it.

"If anything at all, the Government would rather encourage the poor farmers to develop their farms and thus enhance their productive capacities," he said.

CSO: 3400/301

COMPUTER SERVICES FOR PASSPORT OFFICE

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Nov 82 p 8

[Article by Charles Torkornoo]

[Text]

THE Passport Office will as from next week enjoy the services of a computer to enhance its work and to check the incidence of double registration, Mr H. Mills-Lutterodt, Director of Passport, told the Bamfo-Addo Committee of Enquiry in Accra yesterday.

Mr Mills-Lutterodt who did not disclose the cost of the computer, said the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, is working on new guidelines and work schedule for the Passport Office which will decentralise to a great extent the acquisition of passports.

The committee which is investigating malpractices in the acquisition of passport and other travel documents, had its last public sitting yesterday after having spent three weeks touring the country to hear evidence.

The Director observed that only a third of the passport application forms sold out to the public was filled and returned for processing.

Such phenomena, Mr Mills-Lutterodt explained, showed that not all persons who clamour for the forms needed the passport for any purpose.

He suggested a close liaison between the Accountant-General's Office, the Auditor-General and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs so that proceeds of passport forms sold to Ghanaian residents in Europe and Americas in convertible currencies could be used to offset the cost of printing the passport booklets.

Mr Mills-Lutterodt warned persons who stand as guarantors for applicants to be prepared to discharge their obligations especially where a passport of a deceased has to be surrendered after his death.

CSO: 3400/301

LOCAL BOOK PRODUCTION TO BE ENCOURAGED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Nov 82 p 8

[Article by Ebenezer Awotwi Pratt]

[Text]

GHANA is determined, in spite of the odds, to press forward with the writing, production and distribution of its own books.

In this connection, the Ministry of Education, the Ghana Education Service and five selected Ghanaian publishers are to co-publish textbooks for about 1.8 million Ghanaian children in basic education.

Launching the sixth Ghana National Book Week at the Accra Technical Training Centre yesterday morning, the Executive Director of the Ghana Book Development Council, Mr S. A. Amu Djoletto, reiterated the Council's policy to encourage and assist local book production and marketing.

He explained that a good book is a priceless possession of all mankind and it must not be confined to national boundaries.

"There can be no literacy without the book and there can be no sustained book-use without literacy," he emphasised.

Nana Kofi Boama II, President of the Ghana Booksellers Association who chaired the function appealed to the government to pay early attention to the proposal for the local production of textbooks for the country.

Nana Boama II later cut a tape to open a week-long book exhibition.

Amongst the numerous publishing houses which are participating in the exhibition are Ghana Publishing Corporation, Afram Publications (Ghana) Limited, The British Council, The Indian High Commission, American Centre and Blackmore and Sons Limited.

The winner of this year's NOMA award was "The BILASSMAN'S SECRET," by Meshack Asare of Ghana.

Previous winners of the award were "So Long A Letter" by Mariama Ba of Senegal — 1980 and "Health Education for the Community" by Felix Adi of Nigeria in 1981.

In addition to his national award and the VALCO Literary Award, Mr Meshack Asare will also receive a Silver Cup and a cheque for C5,000 presented by Blackmore and Sons (Ghana) Limited.

The theme for the 1982 National Book Week is "reading is fun."

CSO: 3400/301

BRIEFS

CZECH TELEX FOR STUDENTS--A TELEX machine worth \$500,000 has been presented to the All African Student Union (AASU) by the Czechoslovakian Ambassador to Ghana, Comrade Lundak. In a brief speech, the Ambassador made it clear that whatever happens in the process of history, the forces of progress shall always prevail. He commended the role African students had always played in the student movement. Accepting the gift on behalf of the AASU, the deputy Secretary General of the AASU, Comrade Pedro Chaves, an Angolan thanked the Czechoslovakian Ambassador who presented the gift on behalf of the International Union of Students (IUS) for the role Czechoslovakia had played in uniting the forces of progress. Miss Getrude Zakariah, PNDC deputy Secretary for Local Government, praised Czechoslovakians effort to create a just and peaceful society. She commended highly Czechoslovakian attempt at "creating a progressive social policy and eliminating the tension and stresses that characterize most societies." At the presentation ceremony were some members of the NDC and the Secretary for Youth and Sports, Mr Zaya Yeebo. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Nov 82 p 4]

PETROL IN CEDIS--ALL foreign registered vehicles in the country can now buy petrol ration coupons with cedis on presentation of valid documents on the vehicles. A release from the Ministry of Fuel and Power said owners of such vehicles could buy their ration coupons both private and commercial, at the Petroleum Department of the Ministry in Accra. In the regions, ration coupons could be purchased at the offices of Petroleum Inspectorate Units at the Regional Administrations. The ministry explained that this new arrangement will last just as long as the borders remain closed. On the re-opening of the borders, all foreign registered vehicles are expected to return their unused coupons to the ministry or to Petroleum Inspectorate Units in the regions. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 1 Nov 82 p 5]

CSO: 3400/301

REGIME REFUTES AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL'S ALLEGATIONS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3405, 8 Nov 82 pp 2874, 2875

[Article by Eddie Momoh]

[Text] IN SPEECHES reminiscent of the 1960s and early 70s, radio Conakry went on the air recently to attack what the radio called "block-heads" and "counter-revolutionaries". The lengthy commentary was an obvious reaction to an Amnesty International report early last month naming some 78 prisoners which it believed had died in Guinean prisons and 2,900 it said had "disappeared" since their arrests in 1970s. "The obstinacy to ignore the truth," said the protesting commentary, "is a clear proof of Amnesty dishonesty." It argued "one may well believe in good faith, but one cannot believe in all this intellectual debility coupled with a form of naivety which really amounts to pure provocation." The statement dismissed Amnesty's allegations as "childish," "perverse" and "oneiric" [dreamlike] adding, "we are not bothered. For us Amnesty International no longer deserves any consideration."

The Human Rights organisation's report has been particularly embarrassing to the Guinean authorities who no doubt would have wished the report to be released some other time than this when the country is busy wooing foreign investors and M. Sekou Touré himself is moulding a new international image for his once discredited regime. Now in Canada talking to political and business leaders. Touré has travelled extensively in the last few months to the US, the Arab states and both east and west European capitals trying to convince the world that he has shed his radical and Communist mantle.

"Our detractors have always misrepresented Guinea," he recently told the Guinea Investment Forum in New York. "Our country has talked of revolution and

I would like to explain the meaning," said the Guinean leader; "our first reason for revolution was to create a new state, a new nation based on the genuine free unity of the Guinean people, above and beyond their ethnic loyalties." He explained that Guinea had never been a communist country and its president had never been and never would be a communist chief of state."

A few weeks later in Paris, the Guinean President replied to criticisms of his human rights record by saying there were only "traitors" in Guinean jails and not political prisoners, adding "I'm one of the leading spokesmen for human rights."

Against this background of "Mr. Peacemaker" as Touré is known in the Arab world, it was not surprising that the Conakry regime was bitter and disturbed by Amnesty's exposures of its skeletons in the cupboard. It is a case of a bloody scar that won't go away. The trouble is that while Conakry would want the world to forget the past, others like Amnesty International and the Movement of French Wives in Paris whose husbands "disappeared" in Guinea, want a full account of what exactly had happened to some of those people. There are other groups, like the eleven people who in May 1969 were sentenced to death for their part in what was known as the "army plot." Some of them included former Defence Minister Fodeka Keita, one-time Finance Minister Barry Diawandou, Col. Kaman Diaby and former Secretary of State for Works, Karim Fofana. A second list included those who were executed soon after the abortive November 1970 invasion.

Critics believe that because the regime in

Conakry had vowed to "liquidate without hesitation all individuals who have chosen imperialism and neo-colonialism against the Guinean people," there are reasons for the regime to account for others such as M. Barry Ibrahima, a former Secretary of State, former Education Minister M. Moriba Magassouba, M. Fode Cisse, former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Madam Loffo Camara, a former Social Affairs Minister and the German brewer, Herr Adolf Marx who was reportedly not allowed to leave Conakry despite the personal intervention of former Foreign Affairs Secretary, Sigismund von Braun.

The secrecy of arrests and killings have often made it difficult to keep a track of the several plots which the regime often said it uncovered. But after the sensational 1970 plot, one of the other most important events was the "foulah plot" of 1976 in which the former Minister of Justice, the OAU's first Secretary-General, M. Diallo Telli, was allegedly implicated. Touré accused Telli of being a key figure in an alleged plot to assassinate him on July 27 1976. He claimed that the aim of the plot was to replace the then government whose members are mostly malinke, with foulah. Touré said that France, West Germany and South Africa had financed the plot through Senegalese and Ivory Coast channels. Telli, a foulah from the Mamou region, was arrested with other prominent people like M. Sy Savana, the State Services Inspector-General, Capt. Laime Kouyate, Military Commander of Kindia region (which adjoins Sierra Leone), M. Sekou Sillah, former ambassador to Algeria, M. David Camara, a civil servant in the External Trade ministry and Lt. Assane Diallo. So far what is known is that Sekou Touré himself had hinted that because the National Revolutionary Committee had found Telli guilty of "permanent conspiracy," the implication was that the former OAU Secretary-General may have been executed.

It has never been clear in any case why a group of foulahs would have wanted to oust the Conakry regime. Whatever the regime may say, the foulahs, who are the second biggest group in the country, had never really been interested in politics; rather they came to accept large doses of Touré's revolutionary rhetoric. For them, like the Asians in East Africa, as long as they have peace to go about trading, politics can wait. In the dis-

tribution of key posts in the country, the foulahs have often been satisfied with at least some 20 per cent as compared to the malinke's 40 per cent since 1958. And since independence, the only foulahs who may have dabbled a bit in local politics or may have climbed close to the presidency, were M. Saifoulaye Diallo, who until ill-health relegated him to the background, was usually regarded as Sekou Touré's right hand man; the other was Dr. Barry Oumar, who has been a powerful figure in one of the small bureaus of the country's ruling party.

Last month Amnesty International in Switzerland wrote at least two letters (copies of which *West Africa* has seen) to the Interior Minister in Guinea, M. Sekou Cherif, appealing once more for the immediate release of M. Senni Camara, a journalist who is believed to be in jail at the Boiro camp since 1977 after demonstrations by market women against restrictions on private trading. Senni, along with Senkoumba Diaby, was accused of organising the transportation of demonstrators. The cases of six individuals including two police officers, Keita Mohamed and Camara Himy are also being investigated by the human rights organisation.

According to its latest annual report, Amnesty International says Conakry has been engaged in forcible repatriation of its citizens from neighbouring countries, notably Liberia and Ivory Coast. The government, the report said, was believed to have had collaboration from the Liberian authorities in the forcible repatriation of at least three Guinean exiles including Cheik Mohamed Koné, a teacher and leading member of a political group called "Concerned citizens of the Republic of Guinea." Koné, it is understood, had given an interview to the Liberian *Daily Observer* newspaper calling for the end of the one party system in Guinea. Koné claimed to have a large following and indicated his movement was strong enough to form an alternative government in Guinea. According to the Amnesty report, Koné and his friends were whisked off in a special official aircraft which had been despatched to Monrovia for their expulsion. The other person named in this forced repatriation by the Conakry authorities, was Barry Mouctar and two others who were repatriated from the Ivory Coast after what Amnesty called "forcible and extra-legal" proceedings.)

SECOND SESSION OF AREDOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2941, 24-31 Oct 82 p 34

[Article by Amirou Barry: "Operational Phase Imminent"]

[Excerpt] The Diamond and Gold Research Association (AREDOR) is one of the new mixed companies operating in our country.

Established just 1 year ago, the AREDOR is cooperating with the government of Guinea with a view to the rational exploitation of the vast mining resources of the country.

On 18 October, the second session of the board of directors of the company was held at the Palace of the People, with Minister of Mines and Geology Ismael Toure, a member of the BPN [National Political Bureau], presiding.

At the meeting, the draft of the financial agreements offered the company by the banking institutions was approved.

In his opening address, Comrade Ismael Toure, speaking as president of the board of directors, expressed satisfaction at the holding of this session, enabling the partners in Group A (government of Guinea) and Group B (foreign stockholders) to meet to examine what has already been done and to plan activities for the future. This meeting, he noted, was a preliminary to the signing of the financing loan agreement in the amount of \$86 million in New York this coming 28 October. And this is why the vice president of the board of directors of the company stressed that yesterday's dreams are finally becoming a reality, thanks to the relations characterized by confidence, understanding and mutual respect developed between the two parties.

This represents the culmination of the efforts on both sides, and in particular a demonstration of the loyalty and willingness which characterize the government of Guinea in the negotiations on foreign investments. And, in 4 years of activity in Guinea, the AREDOR partners have contributed to raising the standard of living of the people, above and beyond their simple task of mining gold and diamonds.

In fact, parallel with its production program, the company has undertaken projects of social importance: 100 kilometers of roadway (Kissidougou-Banankoro), a 1,000-meter landing strip, which is being completed, and some 50 housing units for cadres and workers, also under construction in Banankoro. And the expectation of 500,000 karats of diamonds per year will make it possible to create thousands of jobs.

5157

CSO: 3419/159

BRIEFS

PAYM DELEGATION'S VISIT--Within the framework of its periodic talks with member organizations, the secretariat general of the Pan-African Youth Movement (PAYM) recently dispatched a delegation to visit our country. The members had an opportunity for a number of meetings, the most important probably being the audience granted them by President Ahmed Sekou Toure on Sunday, 17 October 1982. In addition to a number of working sessions with youth officials in our country, the delegation had a working session with Comrade Sekou Cissoko, general commissioner for youth, sports and the arts, and a member of the Central Committee. This session was attended by Thierno Saidou Dieng, deputy secretary general of the National Committee of the JRDA [Youth of the African Democratic Revolution], and Mamadouba Bangoura, organization secretary of that body. Following this meeting, the leaders of the PAYM expressed their great satisfaction with the understanding and the ardent desire of the people of Guinea and its militant youth to strengthen the foundations of African unity. The head of the PAYM delegation, Issebere Amidoun, stated that it is always a pleasure to visit Guinea, because its people are so hospitable and its leaders so open to discussion with a view to the happiness of Africa. [Excerpt] [Conakry HOROYA in French No 2941, 24-31 Oct 82 p 34] 5157

CSO: 3419/159

DOE TO CURB 'RAPID RISE' OF CORRUPTION IN GOVERNMENT

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 28 Oct 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt]

The Head of State and Chairman of the People's Redemption Council, C-I-C Samuel K. Doe, has pledged to pursue "a rigid system of discipline" to curb what he called the rapid rise of corruption "in all its forms" within Government Ministries and Agencies.

Those found not capable of controlling their Ministries; of avoiding unwholesome practices; and failing to be innovative, will be immediately dismissed", he declared.

In a hard-hitting statement issued from the Executive Mansion yesterday, the Head of State expressed grave concern over the general conduct of those charged with the pursuance of public policies and decisions in his Government.

'Rampant Corruption'

He charged them with payroll padding, misappropriation of Government funds and equipment, paternalism, nepotism, indiscipline, conflict of interest and bureaucratic red tape which, he said, "continue to impede the progress of Government."

An Executive Mansion press release said the C-I-C's statement was directed at Cabinet Ministers, Managing Directors and heads of autonomous agencies of Government; but the statement made no mention of any specific Ministry or agency.

However, the general nature

of the statement suggested that the Head of State was concerned that the 'rampant corruption' which the People's Redemption Council came to power to abolish was being widely practiced in Government. The tenor of his statement, similar to that in which he lambasted the Judiciary earlier this year, clearly implied a general indictment of Government functionaries.

He said there was "a continuing erosion of public confidence in the performance of those entrusted to responsible positions, largely because of weak leadership and lack of initiative."

Political Maneuvering

The Liberian leader was extremely critical of political maneuvering, where rivalries persist between Ministers and their Deputies and Managing Directors and their Deputies and described such practices as unhealthy conditions for any organization.

He declined to specifically blame any Assistant Ministers because, he said, if Ministers ex-

ercise good leadership, their lieutenants would fall in line.

C-I-C Doe noted that with the advent of the PRC Government, all Liberians put their hopes on a better day for the nation.

To help nourish the aspirations of the people, he said leaders were appointed whom the Council felt could help it achieve a new age of progress and development in the country.

'Disinterest'

The Liberian leader said the Council afforded these officials with a considerable degree of authority in order to get things done.

But, he lamented, the situation has been the reverse. Ministers and Directors have refused to accept the challenges offered them and have left the burden of leadership on the Council.

He said his office and the Capitol have remained crowded with citizens on common issues which the Ministers and Directors have been unable to handle simply because of their disinterest or their lack of objectivity in decision-making.

'Cuts'

The failure of public officials to carry out or unduly delay

directives from the Executive Mansion has been taken into consideration and he will begin to take special note of those who are indulging in such practices, the Head of State said.

Dr. Doe observed that much of the problems of inefficiency in Government agencies stemmed from selfishness, greed, lack of national spirit and the tendency to see government as one's private property.

The tendency persists, he said, where "cuts" are expected in order to get important contracts signed. He said he believes this tendency has discouraged many important entrepreneurs from establishing business in the country.

Belle Yella

The Liberian leader, making his most important public statement on conduct in government since his criticism of the Judiciary, said Ministers and Directors generally lack initiative, spend too little time in their offices to try to solve problems and lack the ability to create morale because of the type of leadership they portray.

On embezzlement, the Liberian leader said the Council will ensure that any official brought down guilty by the courts will serve his or her term in Camp Belle Yella.

PODIER SAYS LIBERIAN DOCUMENTS OVERSEAS MUST BE RETURNED

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 18 Oct 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt]

National historic documents of Liberia that are stored in the United States, West Germany and other parts of the world, must be brought back to Liberia, the General Chairman of the National Redemption Commission, Vice Head of State J. Nicholas Podier said last Saturday night in Monrovia.

Speaking at a dinner he tendered in honor of cabinet ministers, the diplomatic corps and the business community at the Executive Pavilion, General Podier noted that even though some of the nation's national documents are here, the most significant ones are oversea.

Past Leaders

He said it is imperative that these documents be brought back to Liberia so when the National Archives Center is completed, they can be stored there for research purposes and other means.

"The documents are ours, I don't see the reason why

other people should keep them for us, and when we are about to do research, we go running after them" Gen Podier pointed out.

He blamed "past leaders" of Liberia for misleading the Liberian people, noting that "they didn't prepare anywhere for us to learn about our country since the founding of this nation 135 years ago".

Due to this, he noted, Liberians have had limited chance to know things about their own country.

This is why, General Podier, said we must have an Archives Center where documents of this country will be kept so any time we need them, they can be easily found, instead of going to other countries to collect information about our own country.

Ashamed

He said since the ascendancy of the PRC to power, its major concern has been to bring development to the people of Liberia.

It was in this light, General Podier added, that CIC Doe mandated the National Redemption Day Commission to direct and implement development projects.

He told the occasion that the National Redemption Day Commission considers a national archives center as an important aspect of the People's Redemption Council's infrastructural development.

It is for this reason, he added, that the commission launched a national raffle recently to raise funds for a \$2.6 million archives center being constructed at Sinkor.

He appealed to members of the diplomatic corps, the business community and the general public to participate fully in the raffle, adding that "I want everybody to have the belief that we will have an archives center by 1983, the deadline set for completing the center.

CSO: 3400/288

MINISTER SAYS COMMUNICATION POLICY HINDERED BY LACK OF FRAMEWORK

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 29 Oct 82 pp 3, 6

[Article by Lue Hinneh]

[Excerpt]

Posts and Telecommunications Minister Dr. Sarr Abdula Vandi says the major problem in the formulation of Liberia's communication policy is the present lack of an adequate framework, both conceptual and institutional.

Dr. Vandi made the remarks Wednesday when he addressed the 15-man committee responsible for the formulation of the national communications policy.

Dr. Vandi, speaking at the first general meeting to the committee responsible for formulating the Policy, said these difficulties are compounded when viewed against the background that each of the areas involved has developed separately with its own traditions, legal structural and policy framework.

Minister Vandi further noted that other problems arise when broadcasting is considered in terms of economic and social development; when the relation between communications media and development policy and planning become what he

called a crucial factor.

This sectorial approach, according to Minister Vandi, becomes a serious issue in the general coordination of policies in the communications sector and the overall development policy and planning of the society.

He said a classical example may be found in the difficulty in planning and coordinating the telecommunications, broadcasting and information sectors with regard to "networking" the republic by 1985, as declared by the Head of State.

The Posts Minister also noted that fragmentation, duplication of facilities and investment in inappropriate equipment would be overcome if communication systems coordinated their long range planning activities.

During the meeting M. Kendrick Brown of the LAMCO JV Company was elected Co-Chairman, while Assistant Minister of Posts Mr. Riche-lieu Watkins was elected General Secretary.

The purpose of the 15-man-

ber communication Policy Committee headed by Minister Sarr Vandi and appointed by Head of State last September upon the recommendation of Minister Vandi, is to provide a survey of the 'State of the art' in telecommunications and mass communications, including future technological developments.

The committee is also soliciting and assessing the views of international and national mass communications professionals on future trends in their fields of specialization as well as to formulate a perspective for national communication program. It also seeks to the way for a research institute that will focus on continuing study of the role of communications in Liberia's national development.

CSO: 3400/288

MINISTER SAYS SEPTEMBER GOVERNMENT SALARY CHECKS TO BE DISBURSED

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 19 Oct 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt]

More than 95 per cent of Government salary checks for the month of August 1982 have been paid and those for the month of September for 17 Ministries and Agencies of Government are to be disbursed "immediately", the Minister of Finance, G. Alvin Jones, said yesterday.

In an exclusive interview with the Daily Observer in his office yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jones said the only August salaries that had not been paid were those of the central office of the Ministry of Education and the checks of pensioners. These checks, he said, are being typed and would be paid out this week.

He reiterated his earlier statement that the delay in the payment of Government workers was due not to the shortage of funds, but to the special exercise which the Government was undertaking in the months of August and September, to prepare the payrolls manually, in order to spot any payroll padding or preparation of checks for persons who did not exist.

\$2M Catch

The Deputy Minister of Finance for Administration, Mr. Andrew Redd, told the Daily Observer that so far, the exercise had saved Government "close to \$2

million", just for the two months — August and September alone.

In the past, he said, Government payrolls were dealt with by computer, making it easy for Government workers to be paid on time, that is, between the 25th and 30th of each month. "But we discovered that certain people in our computer centre and the National Bank of Liberia were in cahoots", said Mr. Redd.

That was quite apart from the fact that thousands of people on the payrolls of various ministries and agencies who did not exist but for whom checks were being prepared.

The Disbursing Officer, Major Bundoo, confirmed yesterday that his office had been working extra hours since last week to pay out salaries to the last remaining Ministries of Health and Social Welfare, Public Works, part of Education and Finance.

ADB LOAN TO LCADP

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 28 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

An interest free loan of \$9.65 Million agreement in support of the Lofa County Agricultural Development Project (LCADP) was yesterday signed in Monrovia between the Government of Liberia and the African Development Bank (ADB).

Liberia's Finance Minister, G. Alvin Jones, signed for his Government, while Dr. Samuel A. Ogunleye, Vice President for ADB signed for the bank.

According to the agreement, the loan has a service charge of .75 per cent per annum on amount disbursed and outstanding, while the loan is payable within 50 years, including a grace period of 10 years.

The loan calls for one per cent of the loan payable annually from the 11th year through the

20th year, and three per cent per annum thereafter.

The objective of the ADB loan to LCADP is to increase food production, and Liberia's foreign exchange earnings and improve the social life of the rural community of Lofa County, the agreement said.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Minister Alvin Jones said the PRC Government considers integrated rural development and agriculture as the highest priority in its national reconstruction program.

He said, despite the declining price of Liberia's export crops, Government continues to encourage farmers to produce more crops because it wanted increased participation from the rural people in the country's economy.

CSO: 3400/288

COMMERCE MINISTRY EXPERTS REVIEWING PRODUCE PRICES

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 21 Oct 82 pp 1, 10

[Text]

Cassava is one of several local produce whose prices are being reviewed by experts at the Ministry of Commerce, a release from the ministry has said.

The other produce are palm oil, charcoal, pepper and bitter balls.

The release said as soon as the review is over, appropriate measures will be put into effect to reduce their prices in an effort to tone down the harsh effects of inflation.

If this deal goes through as the ministry has promised, then it shall have been the third major blow the Ministry of Commerce has dealt to inflation, which has spiralled considerably on the local market in the last few months.

Early this month, the ministry announced that because of the rise in the value of the US dollar against other international currencies like the Japanese yen, the price of certain commodities was being reduced to correspond to their fallen

imported prices.

Among the commodities affected were French and German flour, Saint Louis sugar, Exeter Corned Beef and some auto mobiles, including Toyota Hilux and Mazda Sedan.

Nonetheless, a survey by the Daily Observer showed that most, if not all, traders in Monrovia, are far from cooperating with the commerce ministry in "bringing relief to consumers throughout the country".

In yet another counter-inflation offensive October 14, the Ministry of Commerce again announced a "substantial reduction" in the prices of a number of consumer goods.

These include various brands of margarine, cooking oil, sardines and baby foods.

A commerce ministry release said inspectors had already been put to work in the nine commercial zones around the city to smoke out unscrupulous traders who might be found flouting the new inflation-curbing measures.

LEC REPORT ANALYSES ADVANTAGES OF HYDRO PROJECT

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 20 Oct 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt]

The report on a comprehensive feasibility study for the hydroelectric development on the St. Paul River has been presented to the Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC).

It was presented yesterday by Messrs Deleep K. Harza and Chun-Li Ling, project managers of the American consultant firm, Chase T. Main International, which undertook the study.

According to a release from the Liberia Electricity Corporation, the six-volume report "vividly" analyses the economic advantages of the entire St. Paul Hydro Project.

The project is said to have been one of the major topics of discussion during the Head of State's recent visit to the United States.

Besides providing cheap and ample electricity for industrial and domestic consumption throughout Liberia, the St. Paul project is also envisaged by LEC to replace the present thermal generating facilities for which government spends dearly in buying several volumes of fuel oil yearly.

Jobs

The report also states that the St. Paul Hydro Project will, among several other things, stimulate rapid rural industrialization, which will eventually provide jobs for rural inhabitants, "thus reducing rural-to-urban migration in the near future".

It is also mentioned in the report that four "priority projects" of the hydro project must be accorded economic and technical importance since they will systematically increase LEC's hydro capacity from the present 64 megawatts to 610 megawatts by the year 2007.

"The report extensively and exhaustively dealt with the hydrologic studies and geotechnical investigations of the St. Paul Hydro Project, including environmental and socio-economic considerations as well as cost estimates, economic analysis and financial considerations", the LEC release said.

ROK AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CHECK TO HEAD OF STATE DOE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 29 Oct 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

The Ambassador of the Republic of Korea accredited to Liberia, H.F. Sie Yong Lee, on October 26 presented to Head of State CJC Samuel Kanyon Doe a cheque for \$20,000.

The presentation which was made on behalf of President Chun Doo Hwan and the People of Korea, represents the Republic of Korea's donation towards the Mano River Disaster Relief Fund.

It will be recalled that in an earlier release, the Korean President had promised to donate \$20,000 worth of medical drugs for the surviving victims of the disaster. But realising the urgency of the situation and envisaging the delay in delivering the drugs, the Korean President decided to make a cash donation instead.

CSO: 3400/288

NATION TO HOST INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL CONFERENCE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 29 Oct 82 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt]

Liberia, the only African country in the OMEGA System, is to host the eighth International Technical Conference next February at the Unity Conference Centre in Virginia, outside Monrovia. The conference will run for three days.

The selection of Liberia as venue for the meeting stemmed from the country's participation in working meetings of OMEGA Technical conferences, and also as a member of the world wide system.

Other members include USA, Norway, Japan, and Argentina.

Disclosing this Thursday, a Commerce Ministry release said the conference, first of its kind to be held in Africa, will bring together representatives from the eight OMEGA stations that are strategically and technically located around the world.

The eight stations are scattered worldwide in Australia, France, Norway, USA, Argentina, Japan and Liberia.

NATION PROPOSES THAT BANKS FINANCING OIL IMPORTS RESCHEDULE DEBTS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 29 Oct 82 pp 3, 6

[Text] Liberia has proposed to the banking institutions currently financing the importation of crude oil to Liberia to reschedule their outstandings and increase their financial participation.

The proposal divided the 26 participating banking institutions into two groups.

Group one is banking institutions that are willing to keep the facility alive by rescheduling their outstandings and increase their participating.

Group two includes banking institutions that are not willing to continue their participation to have their outstandings rescheduled.

The proposal was made on Oct. 22 by the Liberian delegation who attended a one day meeting in London with banking institutions which finance the importation of crude oil to Liberia.

According to Liberian press counsellor, David Butty in London, the banking institution did not give immediate response to Liberia's proposal, but sources said their individual responses would be communicated to the Liberian Government.

ted to the Liberian Government.

The Liberian delegation argued that if banking institutions discontinued financing the importation of crude oil to Liberia, it would have no alternative but to use "hard cash" to pay for crude oil importation to keep Liberia industries operational for the benefit of the citizens and foreign residents.

Finance Minister, G. Alvin Jones, who read a prepared statement, reiterated Liberia's financial problems which, he said, contributed to the default in crude oil payment.

Mr. Jones said the economic and financial situation of Liberia remained difficult more than seven years now after the first oil price, hikes.

He observed that the international markets for iron ore and rubber, "main resources" of demand for Liberia's output, are still weak, resulting into the fall of production in these sectors. New investment in them have also ceased, he added.

Mr. Jones said despite Liberia's financial problems, and realizing the importance of oil to the economy, the government gives priority to the payment for crude oil.

He said, Liberia has particularly used the price system of crude oil to encourage the "sensible" use of oil by passing on oil price increase to the consumers but, he said, default on oil payment was a matter beyond the control of the government.

He then appealed to the banking institutions to cooperate with Liberia to work out the best way to rehabilitate the financial relationship established in the past, adding, "I believe the best way to do that is to keep the "facility alive" so that we can work together towards the liquidation of the arrears in that framework".

Members of the Liberian delegation include the Ministers of Lands, Mines and Energy, Planning and Economic Affairs, the Governor of the National Bank of Liberia, the president of the National Housing and Savings Bank, and the Managing Director of the Liberia Petroleum Refinery Company.

The International Monetary Fund attended as observer.

MINISTER EXPRESSES NEED FOR TRADE LINKS WITH IRAQ

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 21 Oct 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Acting Commerce Minister Clarence K. Momolu has expressed the need for the establishment of bi-lateral trade and commercial links between the governments of the Republic of Iraq and Liberia.

Mr. Momolu was speaking Tuesday when the Iraqi Ambassador to Liberia, Saffa Mohammed Ali, paid a courtesy call on him to discuss matters of concern that could result to concretizing commercial and other trade links between their two countries and peoples.

The Acting Minister noted that such an establishment could be made initially through the export of crude oil from Iraqi to Liberia at a much agreeable term which could lessen the economic burden to this country.

Pointing out another way of establishing this trading link, Acting Minister Momolu spoke of government's adherence to the free enterprise system which encourages foreign investment with Liberians as well as government on partnership basis, citing LAMCO and Bong Mines.

With this new trend, Mini-

ster Momolu noted that there could be an exchange of technical assistance in return for local raw material such as iron ore, rubber, timber, gold, diamond, among others, which would contribute to the industrialization program of Liberia.

The Acting Minister called on Ambassador Ali to explore the possibility of an Iraqi Trade Delegation visiting the country in order to obtain first hand information on business opportunities, to meet with their Liberian counterpart/businessmen as well as to assess the country's economy with the view to determine the kind of assistance needed to improve it.

For his part, Ambassador Ali expressed thanks to Acting Minister Momolu for the audience and kind words of welcome; adding, that since the presentation of his Letters of Credence to the Head of State three months ago, he had just found time to meet with government officials to discuss issues of mutual concern that would help promote friendly, cultural, social and economic ties be-

tween their two countries.

The Ambassador who is resident in Lagos, Nigeria said that during his tenure, he hopes to do everything possible to maintain and foster good relationship between Liberia and Iraqi adding, that under this framework of cooperation, he was visiting the Ministry for the first time to obtain documents containing information about Liberia's trade and commercial activities with the view that they be studied and appropriate recommendations made to his government for consideration.

Touching on the Acting

Minister's proposal regarding his call for Iraq to export crude oil to Liberia, the Ambassador said that the idea was feasible and worth considering but that the proposal would be pursued on a higher level in the near future because at the moment, a curtail has been imposed on the production of crude oil in his country for export purpose because of the present crisis involving his country, and one of its neighbours. Notwithstanding, he noted that due consideration could be given to said proposal in future to the extent that the issue of cost would be secondary.

CSO: 3400/288

POLICE DIRECTOR NOTES BUDGETARY PROBLEMS FACING FORCE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 19 Oct 82 p 8

[Excerpt] Police Director Wilfred E. Clarke, speaking to an assembly of uniformed and other officers at the Monrovia City Hall over the weekend, disclosed that because of excessive employment and promotions effected without corresponding budgetary allotment following the 1980 Revolution, there are some ills within the force today.

During a general meeting with police personnel last Saturday, Mr. Clarke said: "An additional 154 persons were employed, a number which far exceeds the force budgetary appropriation." This, he said, had caused the force to operate on a monthly payroll deficit of \$8,000.

Clarke fully clad in police uniforms said besides employment, 176 promotions

were made. This he also disclosed is bad personnel and financial practice, because according to him, it was not in accordance with the organization's budgetary allotments.

As a result, he said, those who were promoted are wearing their ranks without the proper remuneration.

Speaking on the theme, "The Economic Situation of Our National Government Relative to the Liberia National Police Operation" Director Clarke made it crystal clear that the police organization is in critical need of uniforms, vehicles, adequate communications equipment, accessories, etc.

Without these which are necessary for the effective operation of the Liberia National Police, he noted, there is bound to be frustration and depression in

CSO: 3400/288

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT MAKING LOAN FOR MONROVIA DRAINAGE REPAIR

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 19 Oct 82 p 6

[Text] The Italian Government has agreed "in principle" to loan Liberia \$10 million to be used for repair works on the drainage system and the streets of Monrovia.

According to Liberia's press counsellor in London, technical details for granting the loan were being worked out by Liberian and Italian Government officials.

Public Works Minister Edwin Brooks and Finance Minister, G. Alvin Jones were said to be working along with the Italian Finance Ministry officials for the completion of negotiations for the loan.

In a related development, the Italian Government has rescheduled a two million dollar debt owed her by the Government of Liberia. The new schedule has not been disclosed.

The agreement to reschedule the Liberian Government's debt was signed in Rome, Italy, Wednesday by Minister Jones and authorities of the Italian offices of Finance and Foreign Affairs.

Rescheduling of the \$2 million debt was in accordance with the debt payment agreement Liberia reached with the "Paris Club" in 1980, according to the Liberian press counsellor in London.

Finance Minister Jones also discussed bilateral issues with Mr. A.C. Kotee, Minister of International Cooperation at the Italian Foreign Ministry, who assured Minister Jones of his country's continued cooperation and assistance to Liberia, the press consular reported.

CSO: 3400/288

IMPORTANCE OF DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECT EXPLAINED

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 29 Oct 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Census Data Important"]

[Text]

IT HAS just been disclosed that the National Statistical Office (NSO) is to undertake a demographic sample survey during the month of November, which is aimed at up dating the 1977 Malaŵi population census data.

The need for carrying out this kind of national exercise cannot be over stressed, through the sample survey, it will be possible to estimate the current growth rate of the population in addition to ascertaining the total population in the country.

Population growth rate figures and figures on total population, it will be noted, are essential for government plans. In order to make precise and useful short term and long term plans, government should have up-to-date population figures.

The government for example, will have to know whether available hospitals and schools are sufficient for the current population and using appropriate figures, it will be able to forecast how much expansion on such services will be needed within the coming few years.

Growth rate figures are also important for the government to know exactly whether economic growth is being overtaken by population growth and to assess whether growth in the provision of social services is being overtaken by population growth in order to apply appropriate measures to correct them.

In order for an exercise of such national magnitude to succeed, as has been the case before, it is only important for the public to co-operate with the NSO officials who will be conducting the census.

Of course, gone are the days when population census was regarded as an exercise which disturbed people's privacy and census officials looked at with contempt. Having successfully carried out the last census in 1977, everyone should by now be aware that the information sought by officials is, in accordance with the statistics Act 1967, taken as strictly confidential, hence there is no need for hesitating to give true particulars as requested by officials.

Withholding of information, it should be noted, will not only serve to hinder or delay the work of census officials but will in the end result in government working on wrong information altogether to the disadvantage of the nation as a whole.

MAIZE HARVEST PREDICTION UP THIS YEAR

Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 30 Oct-5 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

AS THE new planting season gets underway, indications are that this year's maize harvest has hit yet another record — despite the serious outbreak of armyworm early in the season and drought in some parts of the Southern Region.

With a month to go before the end of the maize buying season, the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (Admarc) has bought a mammoth 227,660.83 tonnes of this staple crop — 93,000 tonnes above last year's annual total.

The maize sold to Admarc reflects a surplus of the country's production because farmers keep enough for their own consumption.

Maize production is estimated to be between 1.5 and 1.8 million tonnes.

Admarc officials say that the increase in production is due to bigger maize acreages and to higher prices of maize announced earlier this year. The producer price of maize was increased from 6.6t per kg to 11t per kg.

According to Admarc officials, by the middle of this month, sales of the crop to the Corporation had reached the highest level ever recorded.

Purchases from the Central Region (136,793.15 tonnes) are 4,000 tonnes more than Admarc bought throughout the country last year. The region's sales to Admarc are 44,000 tonnes above the figure for the same period last year.

Despite a serious armyworm outbreak in most of the districts in the Southern Region, which forced farmers to plant a second crop, 52,933 tonnes of maize has been sold to Admarc, a huge increase over the Region's 1981 sales, when the crop was seriously affected by drought.

The Northern Region, with 37,934 tonnes bought, has also surpassed the total for the same period last year which stood at 32,885.74 tonnes.

Maize bought by Admarc forms an important part of the country's strategic reserves. Storage of the crop in the country's 180,000 tonne silos in Lilongwe began last year but officials say that it will be some time before the silos — one of the biggest grain storage complexes in Africa — are filled.

TRANSPORT ROUTES THROUGH MOZAMBIQUE CUT BY BANDITS

Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Nov 82 p 5

[Text]

INCREASINGLY ferocious South African-backed sabotage in Mozambique is crippling neighbouring Malawi.

Officials in the capital of the tiny, landlocked country, look on helplessly as bandits fighting the Maputo government attack Malawi's trade lifelines.

With rising dismay they see the gangs blow up rail tracks to the sea and cut the road south to Zimbabwe.

Thousands of tonnes of fertiliser, vital for Malawi's crops, are stranded in the Indian Ocean port of Beira.

The officials are drawing up plans for an emergency airlift, requiring outside help, to save next year's harvest of maize, tobacco, tea and sugar — the four pillars of the economy.

Malawi, once known as the slum of the British Empire, had been an African economic success story from independence in 1964 until the close of the 1970s when it was hit by world recession. The picture was beginning to brighten again this year when the warfare in Mozambique took a turn for the worse.

"The future of the whole economy has been muddled by these transport difficulties," said one official.

Malawi, 900 km long and never more than 160 km wide, protrudes like a splinter into north-western Mozambique, where the so-called Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) is causing chaos in its fight against the government of President Machel.

It concentrates on economic targets, chiefly Mozambique's ports, railways, roads and bridges.

Mozambique's trade routes are a key to the success of the SADCC, a community formed by nine countries, including Malawi, mainly to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa and its transport networks.

SADCC accuses South Africa of sponsoring the MNR as part of a covert war of regional destabilisation to keep its neighbours dependent. Regional officials feel that if Mozambique cannot work neither can SADCC.

"It is necessary to understand that without security there can be no economic co-operation," Zimbabwe's Minister of State (Security), Cde Emmerson Mnangagwa, said last week. Zimbabwe has been badly affected by the fighting in Mozambique.

Malawi, officially one of the world's 30 poorest nations, depends for its income on exports of tobacco, tea and sugar. It must import fertiliser, fuel and spare parts to survive.

As lines of cars queued outside a nearby filling station for dribbles of pet-

rol. Transport Ministry officials here said that almost all of Malawi's trade should go through Beira and Nacala, with Beira taking about 80 percent.

Only five trains had got through from Beira in the past two months, they said. If the rebels had not blown the line, drivers had derailed their trains because fear of attack made them drive too fast for the old and rickety track, they said.

Malawi had ordered 82 000 tonnes of fertiliser for this year's planting season and so far only 4 000 tonnes had arrived from 20 000 delivered at Beira.

"The fertiliser was off-loaded at Beira in a record one day, then the line was blown up. It was no sooner repaired than it was blown up again," one official said.

He said it had been working smoothly for 11 days. Then his telephone rang. He replaced the receiver, turned away quietly from his desk and said: "We've just been informed there has been another derailment. The line is blocked again."

The officials said Malawi needed a minimum of 20 000 tonnes of fertiliser to save next year's harvest. Their only hope appeared to be an airlift from Beira — five or six times more costly than rail — for which they would need planes and money.

Finance officials estimated the emergency operation could cost up to US\$12 million — about one third of Malawi's regular import shipping bill for an entire year.

The transport officials said the Nacala line had

not been attacked, but that it was in poor repair and capable of handling only one small train a day at best. The port was under - equipped and already choked with goods for Malawi, they said.

The Malawi-Nacala line, built by the British to relieve Zambia during the isolation of rebel Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe, is subject to frequent derailments. SADCC has raised US\$200 million, mainly from Canada, France and Portugal, to rebuild the 330 km route, but the work will take years.

Malawi's main alternative to rail, the road through Tete to Zimbabwe, has been virtually unusable since June. The only other road south lies through Zambia but it is twice as long, forcing up costs and refuelling inflation which Malawi had begun to get under control, officials said.

Malawi could rail north to Tanzania through Zambia, but the port of Dar es Salaam is already congested, regional officials said.

The transport officials said Malawi had to turn to South Africa for fuel supplies. "No one else in the region has as much to spare," said one, as the country emerged from a week of dry pumps.

Malawi is South Africa's big diplomatic success in Africa. Life-President Kamuzu Banda has long insisted that the best way to persuade Pretoria to change its racial policies was through dialogue and not boycott, so Lilongwe hosts the only South African embassy in black Africa.

BRIEFS

RAIL LINK--CONSTRUCTION of the Chipata-Mchinji railway link is expected to start before the end of the year, a senior Zambian Government official said this week. Mr. Esau Nebwe, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications arrived in the country on Wednesday to discuss with his counterparts here the construction of the new line. The link of the two countries' railwaylines is as a follow up of the successful state visit to Malawi by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda. While here the Zambian leader and his Excellency the Life President signed a memorandum of understanding covering a wide range of subjects including communications. [Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 30 Oct-5 Nov 82 p 1]

GASOLINE RESTRICTIONS CHANGED--FUEL purchase restrictions have been lifted for two consecutive weekends starting this weekend, a spokesman from the Office of the President and Cabinet has announced. [Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 30 Oct 82-5 Nov 82 p 1]

TEA PRODUCTION--TEA, the country's third biggest export crop after tobacco and sugar, has had a good start this season. According to officials of the Tea Association of Malawi, production for the first two months of the season, August and September, is up by about 50 per cent compared to the same period last year. Officials said that over 3.5 million kg of tea were produced during the first two months, compared to 2.3 million kg for the first two months last year. Officials also say that prices at the Limbe and London auction floors are better than they were last year although it was not yet clear how long the prices could hold. An apparent shortfall in production in some Asian tea producing countries, due to drought, has pushed the prices up, officials said. If the trend continues it could spell good news for Malawi whose economy is dependent on its agricultural exports. Malawi is the second biggest tea producer in Africa after Kenya. [Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 30 Oct-5 Nov 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/259

LEFTIST ACADEMIC DISCUSSES STATUS OF INDIAN OCEAN ISLANDS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 Sep 82 p 5

[Interview with Jean Houbert, professor of international relations at the University of Aberdeen, by Sydney Selvon; date and place not specified]

[Text] "The Mauritians seem less decolonized than the people of Reunion. After independence, structures in Mauritius changed less than they did in Reunion after it became a department."* It was not a member of the Right who made this statement to us. The spokesman is Mr Jean Houbert, age 52, who describes himself as belonging to the big family of the Left and who is professor of international relations at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland. He has just completed a comparative study of the island of Mauritius and of Reunion Island, and of Great Britain's and France's decolonization policies. He has also studied the Falklands and the Comoro Islands, and especially the manner in which the colonial powers involved--Great Britain and France--used the principle of self-determination through universal suffrage to maintain a colonial presence there. In regard to the Chagos, he stresses that the West located a military base there to deliberately introduce nuclear weapons into the Indian Ocean and to target vital areas in the USSR by means of submarines equipped with Polaris missiles. In order to communicate with these submarines which were developed at the beginning of the 60's, the Americans needed a land-based communications center; this resulted in the

*It must be noted here that department status was hard won by the progressive forces of Reunion, including the communists, in 1946, putting an end to colonial status. Subsequently feeling that decolonization had not succeeded and in view of the attitude of the rightwing group in power in France, the progressive forces demanded independence or autonomy. The demands for independence have more or less died down now and the Leftist group in power in Paris is gradually granting Reunion greater regional autonomy within the framework of the French Republic.

annexation of the Chagos from Mauritian territory. Mauritius, he says, must maintain its claim to the Chagos.

Jean Houbert left Mauritius 30 years ago as a sailor. When he had to get glasses, he was obliged to leave the navy (sailors were not supposed to wear glasses at the time), and he enrolled in the College of the Sea, an institution for educating sailors. He did brilliant work at the London School of Economics and then at the Sorbonne, and received a doctorate in international relations, writing a thesis on the Suez crisis and French-British relations. He was a university professor in Poitiers and then moved to Aberdeen, Scotland, where he teaches international relations. Sent there from the University of Aberdeen, he was connected with the University of Mauritius for a year at the time of its founding. He returns to Mauritius once every 2 or 3 years. He has been interviewed by Sydney Selvon.

[Question] To what conclusions has your comparative study of the island of Mauritius and of Reunion Island led you?

[Answer] I compared the English and French decolonization policies, in the British case, studying the option of independence; and in the French case, that of becoming a department. The dialectic conclusion at which I arrived in examining the results is that the people of Reunion seem to be more decolonized than the Mauritians, but it is true that, of course within the limits imposed by its small size, the independent status acquired by Mauritius gives it many more possibilities for development within the world capitalist system than has Reunion. It must be noted that the relative wealth of Reunion as compared to Mauritius, however, is artificial wealth granted to the Reunion people by the mother country and not produced by them, and that this assistance blocks development.

[Question] But in what sense have the Mauritians remained "colonized"?

[Answer] The social and economic structure of Mauritius has been less radically disrupted by independence than the structure of Reunion or the Creole* society which has been turned upside down by departmentalization. In Reunion there have been massive transfers of money, the creation of a large class, that of government officials, payment of large social contributions, and so on. Reunion today is more different from the Reunion of 30 to 40 years ago than today's Mauritius is from the Mauritius of 30 to 40 years ago. Mauritius has changed more slowly than Reunion has been changed

*Creole: Used here in its proper sense, in other words as a derivative of the Portuguese word "criollo" which means any person (of mixed race or not) born in an adopted country (especially in the tropics) which is not the country of his ancestors. By this definition, all Mauritians are therefore Creoles.

by becoming a department. On the other hand, the Mauritian government gives Mauritius as an entity more possibilities than Reunion can have.

[Question] However, isn't Reunion's assimilation a form of colonization in itself?

[Answer] Yes, in a sense. But, we are witnessing a specific case. The mother country is not exploiting the colony, and it is even a bit to the contrary. The colonial actuality exists in Reunion to the extent that there is a marked difference between being a citizen of Reunion and being a Frenchman from the mother country. But, there is no colonialism in the sense that a status has been imposed and that most of the Reunionese people are suffering. Besides, the people of Reunion vote regularly and heavily in favor of remaining attached to France. Reunion is to France somewhat what Hawaii is to the United States, but to a greater extent. In Hawaii there is an aboriginal society, but in Reunion there is a Creole society entirely created by European colonization (as in Mauritius).

[Question] You have written a study on the Falklands affair. What is your opinion of what has just happened there?

[Answer] I wrote this article while the military operations were going on in the Falklands. There is a parallel between what happened there and the case of Mayotte, which is to the Comoros Islands what the Falklands are to Argentina. In both cases the colonial power made use of one of the basic principles of decolonization, in other words self-determination through universal suffrage, to perpetuate a colonial regime. During the 60's, it seemed to be accepted that the Third World as a whole would voluntarily choose the path of independence. However, the opposite occurred in the case of a few small islands, especially in Mayotte, the Falklands and the French Antilles. Thus, the problem of splitting up the Comoros and Argentinian territories was posed. The colonial power proceeded to split them up and then argued that this is what the inhabitants of the territories involved want. This is what France and Great Britain say. Thus, in the Falklands the principle of self-determination was used to perpetuate colonialism.

[Question] But, what is your personal feeling about this?

[Answer] Of course, a man of the Left cannot be in favor of colonialism! But I try to differentiate between my personal preferences and scientific analysis. However, if you want my personal opinion, it is this in short: in using this principle of self-determination in the manner which we have described, most of the newly independent countries can be split up. Thus, one could try to split up Mauritius by trying to affect Rodriguez. This would be an attack on Mauritius' territorial integrity.

[Question] And your opinion on the removal of the Chagos from Mauritian territory?

[Answer] Whatever arguments may be made against this assertion, Mauritian territory has been split up. The Chagos have been separated from it

in order to establish a military base and the problem has a very serious international dimension. The Chagos were separated from Mauritius to bring nuclear weapons to the Indian Ocean for the first time and not, as is said, just to strengthen the Western presence in the region. The Pentagon was totally resolved to bring nuclear weapons to the Indian Ocean as soon as the Polaris-3, a missile with a nuclear warhead capable of reaching vital areas of the Soviet Union and possibly China when launched from American submarines at the bottom of the Indian Ocean, was developed (in 1964/65). The Soviets had nothing to counter this with. The submarines needed a surface communications center. The ideal site was the Chagos Islands. In 1963/64, an entire team of Americans and Englishmen sought one or two bases in the Indian Ocean region which would permit them to communicate with their submarines under water.

[Question] Some characterize the Mauritian claim aimed at having the Chagos Islands returned to Mauritius' territorial patrimony as worthless, or even utopian?

[Answer] One must be shortsighted not to maintain the legal claim. For, in international law, if you drop the claim, they say: they are not claiming it, so they no longer have a right to it. It is necessary to maintain the claim and even to go further, in particular to the International Court for an opinion. On the political level, Mauritius cannot do much for the moment, for no step is seen that will have concrete results. But it must take the matter to all the international authorities, to the United Nations, to the Conference of Nonaligned Nations, and so on.

[Question] With the growth of military technology, for example with the great powers launching military satellites equipped with very sophisticated weapons in synchronous orbits over the region, couldn't the base at Diego Garcia lose its importance?

[Answer] Growth can move in one direction or another. In the value of the day, the island is totally essential to the Polaris missiles and the Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) strategy. The RDF is made up of elite troops prepared to intervene in any conflict in the Middle East at any time, especially to take possession of the oil wells. Their equipment is stored at Diego Garcia which is their base of operations. Furthermore, it is from Diego Garcia that the teams that tried to free the American hostages in Iran left. Ships with heavy equipment to support RDF intervention permanently stationed at the island. In fact, the island's importance has increased.

[Question] And how do you see Soviet penetration in the region?

[Answer] The Soviet reply to American deployment has been Afghanistan and penetration by the Soviet Navy to counter American presence as much as possible. The Soviets entered the Indian Ocean militarily for the first time in 1968.

[Question] So, it was after the Americans?

[Answer] Yes, they arrived afterward, and in a definitive manner. This does not mean that they arrived to attack the oil tankers, as was argued in the West, especially in the American Congress in order to obtain funds to develop the base at Diego Garcia. But, having established a military presence, like any great power the USSR is trying to use this power to influence the nations in the region. In a way this is an escalation. Now, in times of crisis, the USSR would not be prevented from using its power to place pressure on the oil tankers.

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CSO: 3419/23

MOZAMBIQUE

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN OPENS AGAINST BLACK-MARKETEERING

Clamp Down Announced

MB201313 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] The Mozambican people's police force and the Ministry of Internal Trade have begun a campaign to improve control of the food distribution in the capital and to clamp down on officials and merchants who misappropriate products destined for the city's food rationing system. At a meeting yesterday, city police Commander (Armando Zandamela) said that nearly \$200,000 worth of products had been siphoned off into the black market during the past 3 months alone.

He said that the main problem was the lack of control within the state enterprises concerned, where employees forged documents to obtain large quantities of goods which they then sold on the black market. He said that the enterprises themselves often tried to deal with the problem internally, but that closer cooperation with the police is needed.

Military Tribunal Sentences

MB230615 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Large-scale black market operators in Mozambique are to be sentenced by the Revolutionary Military Tribunal. In a meeting chaired by FRELIMO ideological secretary Jorge Rebelo at the weekend, representatives of local political groups spoke of the difficulty of neutralizing the black market. One spokesman said speculators ignored warnings and took no notice of short prison terms. He suggested that their attitude might be different if they had to appear before the Military Tribunal.

In reply, Mr Rebelo said severe measures would have to be taken against those in high positions who were controlling the black market.

The meeting also agreed that speculators caught in a particular suburb of the city would be tried there in the presence of the local population.

CSO: 3400/316

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

SOVIET GOODS TO FRELIMO CONGRESS--Mozambicans throughout the country have contributed over \$500,000 to support the FRELIMO party fourth congress to be held in April of next year. The contributions have been made through factories, cooperatives, ministries and mass organizations. Contributions have also been coming in from foreign workers in Mozambique and other organizations wanting to express their solidarity with the FRELIMO party. Meanwhile, the central committee of the Soviet Communist Party has promised thousands of tons of goods to support the fourth congress, including clothing and sporting goods, plus literature and other material for the campaign leading up to the congress. Most of the material from the Soviet Communist Party will be used to award special efforts made by Mozambican workers to boost production. [Text] [MB231448 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 23 Nov 82]

CSO: 3400/316

COUNTRY'S POST-INDEPENDENCE BUSINESS OUTLOOK ASSESSED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 Nov 82 p 12

[Text]

BUSINESSMEN in SWA should prepare themselves for the worst following independence but in the long term the stability and prosperity of the country will rest primarily on their shoulders.

This is the view of Mr Eddie Cross, General Manager of the Zimbabwean Dairy Marketing Board, who presented the Rössing Foundation Quarterly Lecture in Windhoek this week.

The theme of his lecture was the lessons that an independent Namibia could learn from Zimbabwe's experience.

Businessmen in Namibia should prepare themselves for a Swapo government and should not make the mistake that many business leaders in Zimbabwe made in believing that the more radical elements could be successfully excluded from the post independence political process of internal reform and political juggling, Mr Cross said.

The reaction of business enterprise to the independence process will in fact be directly related to their view of the future. Where a businessman decides there is no future within an independent

Namibia, he will adopt a short-term view of his enterprise. Asset stripping and profit maximisation will dominate his activities and ultimately his services will be lost to the country.

On the other hand, the business corporation which is in Namibia to stay (for whatever reason), will be pragmatic, open to change and will act in a totally different manner. The first choice of Namibian businessmen is to decide to which group they belong.

MAIN DIFFICULTIES

Mr Cross listed the following as the main difficulties that businessmen would be faced with:

- Overcoming the fractures in society, particularly the tensions between social and economic classes;
- The political expertise of most of those who will gain control would have been gained in the ghetto, in the guerrilla army and in radical states which are prepared to support armed conflict;
- The new political leadership will not have had the necessary administrative and other skills and experience which is so critical to the smooth operation of a modern state;
- The above average standard of living of the minority (primarily the

Whites) will heighten the sense of conflict and hostility in society;

- Businessmen are not generally a courageous community. Their experience makes them a conservative group who do not take easily to change. They are also influenced by the overall climate of opinion and it is difficult for the individual businessman to take a stand against the majority of his peers;

- The establishment of entrenched military groups with strong political influence and power.

In Namibia, a number of additional problems to those experienced in Zimbabwe will manifest themselves during the transitional process, and these are:

- It can be expected that there will be an almost total loss of government and administrative skills during the transitional process. This is because of the heavy predominance of White civil servants and others whose relationship with SA will result in them returning to SA once the political process of independence has been concluded;
- Namibia is also heavily dependent on a small number of economic activities which are vulnerable to the cyclic

trends of the world economy. It might reach independence with no reserves and with few prospects for diversification away from export-orientated industries and mining;

- Moreover, Namibia can expect the loss of a significant proportion of its business management and industrial skills and a collapse of business confidence which will result in only limited capital

resources becoming available to the business sector;

- The prospects of growing instability in Southern Africa as the conflict over SA intensifies, will make it unlikely that foreign capital will be made available from foreign private sector sources in any significant quantities;

- On top of this, there is the new element of worldwide pessimism over the economic prospects of developing countries which is making it difficult to find support for foreign borrowing from private sources.

Such perspectives must give rise to pessimism about the future Namibia, says Mr Cross.

"If such pessimism is to be tempered with a determination to succeed, then the burden of responsibility for initiative in this direction rests heavily on the shoulders of the business sector in Namibia. In doing so the business sector should realistically face what is the likely outcome of the current process towards independence"

While there are grounds to expect a degree of Soviet influence within the new government if Swapo comes to power, it is likely that the initial pro-Soviet orientation will dissipate fairly rapidly as Namibia is increasingly drawn into the Western sphere of influence by its need for technical and financial assistance, he says.

The basic motivation of the new government will be

to develop Namibia for the benefit of all its people and to cooperate with those who share this fundamental objective.

SHORT LIVED

The military conflicts will be reduced by independence and it may ultimately result in a complete cessation of hostilities in Angola and one would hope that dissident activities within Namibia itself will be comparatively shortlived.

This will largely depend on the attitude of the Pretoria Government and on the ability of the new government to win the support of the majority of the population within an independent Namibia.

Namibia furthermore can expect overwhelming assistance from the majority of the Western world. There is little doubt that the major Western nations are standing by to assist an independent Namibia in every way possible and the business community can play its role in channelling such assistance into effective avenues of investment within Namibia.

To meet the change, Mr Cross reckons that businessmen should make a commitment to put the interests of Namibia before those of the corporations they lead and to seek the longterm welfare of their organisations as opposed to short-term gains.

"Without that commitment, there will be no basis for future cooperation with a future independent Namibian Government", he says.

Other recommendations made by Mr Cross are these:

- A complete review of corporate financial policy, including such issues as moving external shareholdings away from SA and planning changes in the composition and structure of local control;
- The development of a comprehensive and longterm manpower programme;

- Initiate a search for potential senior management and recruit strategically with an eye for the future;

- Introduce a system of worker representation which will facilitate communication within the organisation;

- Examine employment policies and discuss with staff how the corporation

can help them and their families to weather the political and social pressures created by the transition of independence;

- Foster contact with political groups in an effort to understand their objectives and to build bridges of communications which will be useful after independence;

- Avoid confrontation and emphasis at all times the need for the spirit of cooperation with whoever emerges as the new political authority in Namibia;

- Businessmen will have to learn that there are no secrets in Africa's business policy decisions and management cannot be conducted behind closed doors and attempts to do so will be regarded with suspicion and hostility by the incoming administration. Business leaders must be prepared to be much more open than they have been in the past and full disclosure of business activities must become a feature of business life.

Summing up the situation, Mr Cross had this to say: "The businessman in Namibia faces problems which will be daunting and which will tax their enterprise and initiative to the full. However, this is precisely the kind of challenge which sets businessmen apart from the rank and file and I am sure that business leaders, certainly those that are committed to the future of Namibia, will rise to the challenge. In many respects the future of your country rests on their shoulders.

MINISTER OF PLANNING DISCUSSES 1983 FNI

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 331, 4 Oct 82 pp 7, 8

[Excerpts] The international economic situation is characterized by a depression in the industrialized countries and a deterioration in the rates of growth in the developing countries. A high rate of unemployment, difficulties in resuming investment, monetary disorder, and an unprecedented increase in interest rates are the principal problems of the present market economy. The energy crisis by itself is exercising negative effects on the economies of the developing countries to such an extent that in most cases over the last few years the trade balance of these countries has reflected a large deficit. To that may be added the decline in the prices of the raw materials exported by those countries, while the service of their existing debt has become dangerously heavier.

When we add to that the food deficit, particularly in the countries of Africa south of the Sahara, we can understand more clearly the discouraging prospects on the immediate horizon. In the particular case of Niger, it would be appropriate to recall the way in which the international economic environment works on the factors significant for its economic growth. It is in this disturbing context that the last 2 years of the 1979-83 Five-Year Plan are taking place.

In the course of the period from 1979 to 1981 the economic situation of Niger was characterized by a strong increase in the Gross Domestic Product and by an economic decline in 1981. In fact, uranium production during this period increased by 2.18 times. In the agricultural sector the encouraging harvest of 1979 and the average harvest of 1980 had the effect of accelerating the economy after the deficits of the preceding years. However, this favorable development masked a double imbalance.

In the agricultural sector, despite the surpluses of millet and sorghum, the decline in the production of peanuts and cotton led to a deterioration in the agro-industrial sector. The shortage of raw materials led to the closing of the SEPANI [Nigerian Peanut Product Exploitation Company] plant in Magaria, the reduced level of activity of the SHN [expansion unknown] plant in Maradi, and the deterioration in the financial position of SONARA [Niger Peanut Marketing Company], despite the relief obtained from the sale of peanut byproducts.

The second and more serious imbalance appeared in 1981 with the decline in the price of uranium from F 24,500 in 1979 to F 20,000 in 1981, which was equivalent to a loss in real terms of 15 percent. This decline in price will have a noticeable effect on activities related to the mining sector: construction, development of infrastructure, transportation, services, public budget, etc.

Finally, the service of the foreign debt has suffered a further blow from the state of monetary disorder. For example, the French franc, and consequently the CFA franc, has depreciated in the order of 30 percent between 1979 and 1982 in terms of the U.S. dollar and in the order of 15 to 20 percent in terms of the principal Western currencies. The dollar went up from 250 to 336 CFA francs, or more than 42.4 percent, between 1978 and 1982.

In this context it is clear that an economy as fragile as ours cannot continue to have substantial internal resources to cover its investments. Thus the FNI 1982 [National Investment Fund for 1982], which was approved at a level of 26 billion CFA francs, was only enough to cover 40 percent of the total required under the existing, difficult conditions because it was based on external commitments which did not all materialize.

The FNI 1983, approved at a level of 7 billion CFA francs, reflects this situation. However, it is particularly the reflection of a realism which should guide us. In any case the lesson must be learned. The FNI 1983, prepared on the basis of resources certain to be available at this time, can be 100 percent applied. It is not realistic to write down a higher figure which perhaps would not be available.

The FNI 1983 will be essentially earmarked to cover the external obligations of Niger, project counterparts amounting to 2,119,342,000 CFA francs, or 31.5 percent of the total and to continue consolidation activity in the energy, agriculture and animal husbandry, transport infrastructure, and administrative sectors amounting to 4,880,658,000 CFA francs, or 69 percent of the total:

--Energy and water: 1,023,000,000 CFA francs (14 percent)

--Roads and drainage: 2,057,000,000 CFA francs (28 percent)

--Administrative infrastructure: 1,296,000,000 CFA francs (18 percent).

If there are several reasons to be pessimistic about the economic situation, it is no solution to avoid facing up to the facts. The political leadership which assumes the moral and political responsibility of directing the nation toward a better future also assumes the responsibility of informing the nation precisely and clearly about each situation facing it. In the economic sphere the path will be rough, but there are good reasons to hope that we will be able to climb to the crest of the wave, thanks in particular to international cooperation but above all thanks to the courage, clear-thinking, realism and discipline in the management of our affairs.

In fact, at the time of the conference of government officials on 4 August 1982 the chief of state told the Nigerian people that there were about 800 tons of uranium remaining unsold out of what was produced in 1982. Thanks to the cooperation of countries and organisms which are friends of Niger, the situation has noticeably improved. However, the 1983 production level will unfortunately be a reflection of the international economic situation: the tendency is toward a further decline, although it is very probably that there will be a modest improvement in the price level.

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CSO: 3419/64

SOCIETY OF DEVELOPMENT DESCRIBED AS AUTHENTICALLY NIGERIEN WAY

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 2 Nov 82 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] Observers have been following the experiment pursued by Niger for several years with a view to establishing a society of development with interest. It is important to stress for their benefit that this philosophy very naturally takes its inspiration from our national reality, which is characterized by an economy in which more than 80 percent of the active population makes its living in the rural sector, a high proportion of young people, a delay on the school enrollment level, to which must be added an ill-adapted educational system, an arid climate which imposes a cruel ecological imbalance upon us, and a landlocked territory.

Last 15 April, in a message addressed to the nation, the chief of state, Col Seyni Kountche, announced that the national development council, once established, will be made a constituent assembly and entrusted with drafting a constitution to be submitted to the people.

This will serve to put an end to the suspension of the constitution ordered 8 years ago by the National Armed Forces (FAN) when they seized power.

The chief of state, Col Seyni Kountche, confirmed this decision on 3 August 1974, speaking of a new dynamics of development, 100 days after the regime was established. In that same statement, the president of the CMS [Supreme Military Council] also discussed the establishment of rational, serious and active planning with a view to the achievement of goals, including, among others, the establishment of a society of development.

The establishment of such a society also means the establishment of a morally healthy and balanced society which is basically united and characterized by solidarity, oriented toward a single ideal and motivated by a single desire to advance.

As one can then see, the establishment of a new type of society represents a decision which has matured over time and has been a part of the basic goals of the CMS since the regime was established in April 1974. This is a concern which is explained by the conviction that society in Niger can only be fashioned out of basically Nigerien contributions. We must look within ourselves and turn toward the genius of our people to seek out the elements which will enable us to build our society.

To summarize, the profound meaning of the society of development is consultation, agreement and participation with a view to national development and full flowering, individually and collectively.

It is on this basic point that the entire philosophy of the society of development rests.

The advance of the society of development is not burdened by ideological considerations, but depends upon our own values, our socioeconomic reality, with the goal of making all citizens of Niger responsible so that they can participate effectively in national development and the management of public affairs.

The desire to establish this new dynamics of development was made specific in the decree issued by the presidency of the CMS on 29 October 1979, which established the National Commission for the Establishment of the Society of Development (CNSD). This commission, with representation of all social strata in the nation on the basis of freely designated delegates, has been entrusted with the mission of defining the proper framework for an accelerated, consistent and harmonious development policy. It has also been made responsible for establishing the new institutions on the basis of the effective participation of all social strata.

The CNSD is divided into five specialized subcommissions (cooperative movements, "samariya" organizations and motivation, administration, consciousness raising and information, social) and a subcommission for synthesis.

The commission was officially established on 17 March 1980. At that time, the chief of state, Col Seyni Kountche, stressed to the members the two principles which should guide their activities. The first of these principles is that man, in Niger, is the goal of a whole developmental process through which he should organize and forge his life and shape his own concept of it. The second principle says that the organization of development has a triple base: consultation, agreement and participation.

It is thus a question of a task of contemplation and detailed preparation, with a view to obtaining a national consensus on reform in depth.

The various subcommissions have traveled the length and breadth of our national territory to learn about the reality in Niger and to inform the people about it. The lessons derived from the various meetings and the results of the studies of the commission were synthesized in a report submitted for the consideration of the government, which approved it in June of 1981. Since then, the CNSD has completed the first phase of its mission, and thus the framework of the new national development policy has been defined.

It comes down to the organization of the people, and making them aware and responsible, through institutions adapted to our real socioeconomic situation, such as to encourage their actual participation in development and assumption of responsibility for their own affairs.

5157

CSO: 3419/189

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ASSEMBLY GENERAL OF SAMARIYA

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 28 Oct 82 p 2

[Excerpts] After very animated and fruitful discussion which developed within an atmosphere of fraternity, the general assembly reached the following conclusions:

Within its program of activities, it recommends that periodic meetings be held for consultation and agreement on all samariya levels.

The decisions adopted at the conclusion of these meetings should be set forth in the minutes.

The training of bureau members should be carried out by means of seminars, study sessions or round tables.

On the matter of security, the assembly particularly insists on increased vigilance everywhere and under all circumstances, working in close cooperation with the authorities.

The authorities of the samariya councils should be associated with all of the activities of the administrative authorities, so as to facilitate contact with young people.

The general assembly recommends that collective fieldwork, hydro-agricultural improvements, construction and maintenance of samariya housing, intervillage roads, the planting of trees and Operation Green Sahara be continued and intensified.

The general assembly also supports the establishment of groups of performers and multiple-sport teams on the level of the samariya cells and the organization of departmental cultural weeks.

The general assembly undertakes to develop the activities of the samariya in the following sectors: public health and aid to disaster victims and the elderly, the battle against juvenile delinquency and the deterioration of moral standards, incentive programs, education on marriage problems, and the campaign against speculation and rising living costs.

In the food habits area, the general assembly supports and encourages the appeal the chief of state has made for greater consumption of beans.

In view of the priority role played by the samariya in the development society, and taking the particularly difficult international economic situation and its effect on our domestic economy into account, the assembly asks the members of the samariya to work toward a total change in thinking with a view to better serving the country in terms of order and discipline.

Since there can be no development without security, the assembly asks the samariya to intensify its measures of vigilance such as to ensure an atmosphere of peace and tranquility for our people.

Within the framework of safeguarding minors from crime, the assembly suggests that the sale of alcoholic beverages in youth and samariya establishments when cultural and recreational evenings are held be prohibited. It hopes that energetic steps will be taken to slow down the traffic in drugs, thefts and gambling. Where the rural exodus is concerned, the assembly voices the hope that suitable actions will be taken to keep young people in their places of origin.

Endorsing the statements made by the chief of state on 20 October 1982 in Dosso pertaining to love of the fatherland, the general assembly urges the members of the samariya to teach a patriotic and civic spirit to the young people within their associations.

With a view to the more effective dissemination of information about the activities of the samariya, the general assembly urges that a quarterly bulletin be published in French and in the national languages. It also urges that an annual meeting schedule be published, giving places, dates and agendas.

The assembly asks the samariya authorities on all levels to make periodic tours at least once a year.

Finally, the general assembly hopes that close collaboration can be established between the cadres at the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture and the samariya officials.

The next meeting of the national bureau of the samariya will be held in Diffa at the beginning of the month of March 1983.

Dosso, 27 October 1982.

5157

CSO: 3419/189

PRESIDENT ASSESSES RESULTS OF AGRO-PASTORAL CAMPAIGN

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 334, 25 Oct 82 p 4

[Text] The president of the Supreme Military Council and chief of state, Col Seyni Kountche, made a tour of the departmental capitals in the country from 15 to 21 October 1982. The purpose of this tour was to evaluate the agro-pastoral season, and it also allowed the chief of state to review a certain number of questions pertaining to the current situation in the country with the population of the areas visited.

Diffa was the first stop on the tour. The chief of state commissioned the new airport there, completed at a total estimated cost for the project of some 2 billion CFA francs. This airport was designed and entirely built by the state, and will be used by the Air Niger company, which will thus play a great role in opening up this region of the country.

The agricultural situation in this department, the only one to have benefited from well-distributed rainfall, will be better than that last year. Estimates point to a surplus here of some 17,500 tons.

The situation for pasturage is good overall, with the exception of the northern part of the department, which has experienced some drought.

Speaking to the people of Diffa, the chief of state said that the marketing of foodstuffs should not work to the detriment of the peasants, but should be carried out in unity and discipline.

Zinder, the second stop on the tour, had a season with unequal distribution of rainfall, but it nonetheless produced 367,500 tons of millet-sorghum as compared to 337,000 last year. In addition, the department of Zinder had an excellent harvest of peanuts and beans this year.

In Zinder, the chief of state spoke of the Nigerien school which shares the name of this town, stating that the government has only put into practice the recommendations resulting from the great Zinder discussion about educational reform.

Agadez was the third stop on the presidential tour. Agadez is not an agricultural department, but the interseason crops play a large role there, and there is every indication this year that the harvest will be good, because the rainfall has been better than that last year.

The pastoral situation is good in the department overall, with the exception of Arlit, which has had pasturage problems this year.

In Agadez, President Kountche spoke of national security and said that all citizens of Niger should inculcate themselves with this concept of security, creating an impermeable block against all of those who would attempt to upset our political and economic equilibrium.

In Tahoua, the fourth stop on the chief of state's tour, farm production was not as good as that last year (268,500 tons of millet-sorghum as compared to 297,500), but good production of potatoes and cassava, totaling about 20,000 tons, and some market garden crops, is reported. Also, the production of beans more than doubled this year in the department of Tahoua.

The pasturage situation is also better than that last season.

The chief of state talked in Tahoua about patriotism and nationalism. He appealed to the people of Niger to gain an awareness of the real situation and to cultivate a feeling of nationalism and patriotism.

The fifth stop on the tour was Maradi. Maradi has had relatively good rainfall, producing a surplus of some 30,000 tons of millet-sorghum, while bean production, although down from last year, remains substantial.

In Maradi, the chief of state discussed the present economic situation, and said that the deterioration in the terms of trade has further slowed international market activity and has led to a decline in export income, while by the same token hindering development efforts in the developing countries. President Kountche announced that the price of uranium will increase to 27,500 francs per kilogram, but there will be a decline in production of some 700 tons.

The sixth stop was Dosso, where the chief of state arrived on Wednesday, 20 October 1982. This year, Dosso achieved a surplus of more than 35,000 tons of millet-sorghum, despite irregular and poorly distributed rainfall. The farm situation is satisfactory overall in the department of Dosso. The chief of state spoke to the population in this area of the development society, and he paid homage to the organization of the rural sector in cooperatives and "samariya."

In Niamey, the last stop on the chief of state's tour, rainfall was inadequate this year in comparison to 1981, and the Tillabery and Dargol areas were affected by drought. Nonetheless, the department obtained a 34,300 ton surplus. But the needs of the Niamey commune turned this surplus into a deficit of about 31,000 tons of millet-sorghum. In Niamey, President Kountche discussed security once again. He commented on the increase in thefts and banditry and concluded that it is urgent to correct the situation by undertaking to round up all the thieves and their accomplices.

5157

CSO: 3419/184

CITIZENS MUST SHOW INITIATIVE IN FACE OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 20 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Editorial]

[Excerpts] It is a bitter fact which is noted every day by every citizen in any country whatsoever, because he is a consumer--the fact is that the world economy is at the end of its rope. It is becoming more and more problematical to obtain even the vital minimum. The injustice and the unlimited egotism of the wealthier countries are matched by the impatience and the grumbling of the poor ones. It is this very difficult situation which the chief of state, Col Seyni Kountche, denounced categorically and in unequivocal language at the 36th session of the UN General Assembly.

Neither the crusades of the poor countries against the rich ones nor the summit meetings the latter hold have contributed the slightest enlightenment to the world economic skies. The chasm between the one and the other continues to deepen, as the rich become ever richer and the others, unfortunately the vast majority, continue to grow poorer.

The African peasant who produces with difficulty, under conditions which sometimes defy all technology, sees the products he harvests consistently poorly paid. Cotton, cacao, coffee, peanuts, and the Third World raw materials--none have ever been purchased at a just price. And yet, physical and intellectual energy must be expended, plowing equipment must be bought, and numerous precautions requiring expenditure must be made in order to obtain any harvest. Thus the irritation of the Third World, for which "the deterioration in the terms of trade with the developed countries constitutes one of the greatest scandals of our day" is understandable.

In fact, the rich countries prefer to invest large sums in the purchase of ever more sophisticated weaponry instead of investing such as to contribute to the development of the Third World.

"In 1970, our debt (that of the Third World) came to \$74 billion, and the debt service came to \$9 billion. By 1980, that is to say in the 10 years corresponding, paradoxically, to the decade pompously termed that of 'development,' the debt had increased to \$456 billion and the debt service to \$91.4 billion," the chief of state stated from the UN rostrum. And President Seyni Kountche voiced the fear that this situation may lead us toward "a world dominated by complaints, fear and nervousness."

But with regard to the crisis, each country is trying to take suitable steps to reverse the trend. This is true of our country, in which President Seyni Kountche has consistently shown our citizens the need of relying on their own abilities first of all. International aid, if any, will come as a complement. Among the measures to correct the situation, the chief of state has announced a pause with a view to consolidating our gains, in order to set forth again on new foundations, more carefully contemplated and more solid. Parallel with this, precautions have been taken to guarantee a normal advance for the country.

In Maradi, the economic capital of our country, President Seyni Kountche appealed to the people of Niger yesterday to organize themselves better in order to defend themselves better against an increasingly gloomy situation, against the effects of this situation on the economic status of the country, and against our declining export income. In a word, we must tighten our belts.

Tradespeople, transportation workers, peasants and government employees--each must make his contribution to the search for solutions which will enable us to ride out the storm safely. And with this in view, it is gratifying to note that thanks to friendly countries, countries which understand us and truly support us, the price of uranium per kilogram will increase from 24,000 to 27,500 francs. Be that as it may, we must produce exactly what we are in a position to market. The situation and good sense tell us we must. We must therefore give evidence of a sense of organization and a spirit of initiative, as President Seyni Kountche said.

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CSO: 3419/160

NPN ACCUSED OF ADOPTING 'RELIGIOUS POLITICS'

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 28 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

LAATEST clandestine moves by the National Party of Nigeria NPN in Anambra State to introduce religious politics into the 1983 elections have been uncovered.

A statement by the Director of Information at the Government House, Enugu, Mr Sampson Amaku disclosed that one of such moves was discussed and sealed at a recent nocturnal meeting held at Ogidi, Idemili local government, at the residence of a well-known legal practitioner based in Lagos.

The lawyer who is the chief legal adviser to a top Federal Government establishment in Lagos, was said to have visited home to host the meeting which was also attended by some top NPN state executive members.

The statement said, among the major decisions reached, was that pressure should be brought to bear on Chief C.C. Onoh who is an Anglican to adopt the Roman Catholic faith should he (Onoh), finally emerge as the state NPN flagbearer for the 1983 elections.

The meeting, according to the director, also decided that Onoh's running-mate must come from Anambra South and that pressure would be mounted on the Roman Catholics in the South to vote en bloc for him.

Mr Amaku noted that the

information became authoritative when last Saturday, the defeated gubernatorial candidates at the 1979 elections, Chief Onoh and Chief Austin Ezenwa, were nominated for the governorship race by the NPN at their make-shift special convention.

He warned against the dangerous consequences of introducing religious politics in the state.

He also advised the people of Anambra State to ignore the NPN antics because their divide-and-rule tactics would not lead them anywhere, since Chief Nwobodo's deputy is, himself, of the Roman Catholic church.

The director was of the opinion that the Roman Catholics had never had it so good before as they now did under Governor Nwobodo's administration and wondered whether they would have any reasonable cause to give an ear to the NPN tricks and campaign of calumny.

He emphasised that the incumbent governor was a man of God and had done everything humanly possible to promote ecumenism throughout the state and beyond, without any discrimination.

The director recalled Governor Nwobodo's generous donations which had been extended to both protestants and Roman Catholic churches as well as voluntary and social

organisations and other religious denominations in the state.

He said that only recently, Governor Nwobodo handed over two teacher training colleges each, to both the Roman Catholic and the Anglican churches.

Mr Amaku felt that by introducing religious politics now, the NPN was merely behaving like a drowning man.

On the Onoh/Ezenwa nomination, the director welcomed them to the 1983 gubernatorial race but urged them to ensure that they play the game according to rules.

He contended that the smoke-screened type of nomination which Nigerians watched last Saturday was the beginning of the failure of the NPN in the 1983 race.

The director described both Onoh and Ezenwa as spent forces who had nothing new politically to offer to the people of the state.

He made it clear that no amount of plastic surgery would save the NPN from the present political dislocation in which they found themselves in the state and throughout the country.

CSO: 3400/295

MIXTURE OF POLITICS, RELIGION CONDEMNED

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 27 Oct 82 p 11

[Article by Emeka Nwabufoe]

[Text]

THE Presidential Adviser on Political Affairs, Dr Chuba Okadigbo, has condemned any introduction of religion into the nations body politics.

Dr Okadigbo told newsmen at the Enugu airport that the survival of democracy in Nigeria and the stability and unity of the country would be severely threatened if religious affiliations become a criterion for political associations.

The presidential adviser pointed out the Nigerian Anambra State and warned that citizens are free to belong to any society and "there must be no discrimination whatsoever over creed or tribe.

He condemned all politicians who seek the mandate of the unsuspecting electorates by placing emphasis on religious association to catch cheap votes instead of propagating programmes that would bring about the rapid development of their areas.

He dissociated himself from

introduction of religious politics into the politics of Anambra State and warned such a move would mark the death of truth and good judgment in our political life.

In reply to a question, Dr Okadigbo denied having any gubernatorial aspirations nor ever mandating anybody or group of persons to solicit the NPN gubernatorial ticket on his behalf.

Dr Okadigbo described himself as a "real nationalist and pan-Africanist and pointed out that "since I am already working at the national level I would wish to restrict myself to serving my people at the National level, because I would not like to involve myself in the controversies in local politics.

On the so called "mandate group" on drafting Chief Emeka Odumegwu Ojukwu into politics, Dr Okadigbo poited out that though "I am not Ojukwu's spokesman, I feel as a free citizen he has the constitutional right to join any political group he so desires"

CSO: 3400/295

TWO TRADE UNION GROUPS CLASH IN ENUGU

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 23 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] ONE person died and several others seriously wounded following a clash between two groups of the National Union of Road Transport Workers in Enugu last Thursday.

The last followed a disagreement between the Enugu-Onitsha Coaster/Nissan group and the mini-bus group over the use of the newly opened main motor park at Okpara Avenue, Enugu.

According to an eye witness account trouble started when the mini-bus group moved into the main park in compliance with the directives from the Enugu Local Government, but were met with stiff opposition from the Coaster/Nissan group.

According to the report, as soon as the mini-bus group entered the park the opposing group pounced on them with cudgels, broken bottles and other dangerous weapons, wounding several members of the mini-bus union

At this stage our source said the police was called in to help restore peace and order.

A team of anti-crime mobile policemen who arrived minutes earlier before the policemen had arrived and who came on the invitation of the Coaster group, started pouncing on members of the mini-bus group who took to their heels.

It was while one of the vehicles ran off on top speed, the sources continued, that a middle aged-man fell off from a mini-bus, a few metres from the Enugu Relief Market junction along the new express road and died on the spot.

When the DAILY STAR arrived at the Relief Market, the body of the young man was still lying in a pool of blood.

Contacted on the incident, the chairman of the mini-bus union, Chief Obgonia Nnamani, said that following the directives of the Enugu Local Government, his men moved into the main park but have not been allowed to operate by the Coaster group since last Monday.

The chairman of the Enugu Local Government, Chief James Agbo, when contacted, said he had visited the Main Park on Wednesday following reports of misunderstanding between some groups of the transport union.

He said he personally zoned the park into sections for different groups in the interest of peace, and wondered why any group should attempt to go against the rules and regulations of the council.

The Divisional Police Officer, Central Police Station, Enugu, when contacted refused to make any comment.

CSO: 3400/295

LABOR STATISTICS FOR FIVE STEEL MILLS RECORDED

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 22 Oct 82 p 16

[Text]

NIGERIA'S five steel rolling mills in Aladja, Ajaokuta, Katsina, Jos and Osogbo are expected to employ 100,000 workers by 1990, the Minister of Steel Development, Malam Mammam Ali Makele, announced in Lagos on Tuesday.

Malam Mammam who was briefing newsmen on the activities of his Ministry stated that the country had so far spent about \$1.7 billion on steel development.

According to the Minister, \$955 million was spent on the Delta Steel Plant at Aladja, Bendel, \$530 million on the Ajaokuta Steel Project and \$281 million on the three inland rolling mills at Osogbo, Katsina and Jos.

The Minister stated that the country's demand for steel would rise from 4.5 million tonnes in 1985 to 6.4 million tonnes in 1990, stressing that this highlighted the urgent need for the establishment of steel plants.

Malam Mammam said that following the commissioning of the Delta Steel Company, the internal sup-

ply of steel would rise from 1.09 million tonnes to 6.3 million tonnes in 1988 when the three phases of the Ajaokuta Steel Project would be fully completed.

On the price of Nigerian made steel, the Minister said the Federal Government had commissioned a study on the cost implication of steel products, adding that the result would guide the government in fixing the prices for steel products.

Adequate measures, he said, had been taken to cut down on production cost by obtaining energy and tariff concessions for the steel plants and raising the duties on imported steel.

He said that the saving of substantial foreign exchange, the vast employment opportunities and technological development, justify the country's participation in steel development.

Meanwhile, the Delta Steel Company, Aladja, Bendel State has been admitted as a member of the International Iron and Steel Institute.

Announcing the admission at a news briefing held by the Ministry of Steel, the General Manager of the steel company, Mr Fred Brume, said the company joined the institute at the 16th annual meeting of the institute held in Tokyo, Japan last Sunday.

Mr Brume who participated at the Tokyo meeting said that the membership would give Nigeria access to technical information on the steel industry rather than relying on consultants.

Delta Steel Company is the first company from Africa, North of the Zambezi River, to join the institute which links the world's leading world producers of steel.

The institute was established 16 years ago and has its headquarters in Brussels, Belgium.

The Delta Steel Company was commissioned on January 29, this year by President Shehu Shagari.

NIGER STEEL COMPANY RECALLS 384 WORKERS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 22 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Obi Udefuna]

[Text]

THE Niger Steel Company Limited, Emene-Enugu, has now agreed to recall 384 of its workers who were retrenched in January, this year.

The affected workers will resume duty on November 1.

They will also receive a month allowance equivalent to their monthly salaries.

The workers' 10-month industrial dispute will be regarded as leave without pay.

These were the decision of the two-man Industrial Arbitration Panel set up to look into the dispute between the workers and management of the Niger Steel Company, Emene.

The head of the panel had, during the second sitting of the panel, given both parties in the dispute 24 hours to settle the issue with the state government.

Addressing the workers later, the head of the panel Mr Efueya, told them to reciprocate Governor Nwobodo's kind gesture by working hard for the progress of the company.

He said the workers and the management should always co-operate so as to enable the state government to achieve the much needed economic development.

Both parties in the dispute later expressed happiness for maturity exhibited in handling the matter throughout the period.

CSO: 3400/295

COURTS, OTHER MEASURES URGED FOR IMMIGRATION CONTROL

Immigration Court

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Omafume Amurun]

[Text]

THE House of Representatives Committee on Internal Affairs, has proposed the establishment of immigration courts to hear cases concerning the deportation of aliens.

This is contained in the report of the House committee which looked into the activities of the immigration department with particular reference to the influx of aliens into the country.

The committee's Chairman, Alhaji Hassan Mohammed told the New Nigerian that the setting up of immigration courts had become necessary because of the large number of aliens in the country's prisons.

According to him, when the House committee went on tour of prisons in the country recently, it discovered that part of the reasons for the prisons' congestion was the large number of aliens in them.

He said a buffer zone should be created along the country's borders to prevent human activities.

The committee's report noted that aliens were mostly responsible for sophisticated robbery, drug trafficking, prostitution, slavery, importation of arms and

ammunition now facing the country, adding that this posed a threat to the nation's peace and stability.

The report stressed the need to enlighten ECOWAS citizens on the importance of valid travel documents.

ECOWAS citizens with technical knowledge, according to the report were welcome, but unaccompanied under-aged should not be allowed into the country.

A number of facilities were also recommended to be provided for the immigration department. They are boreholes for each post, recreation and medical facilities and at least four landrovers for each post.

Others are the use of helicopters for aerial survey, provision of four motor boats in each post in the riverine areas, computer system at the borders and walkie talkies for efficient communication at every post.

It also recommended the use of firearms by officers on level 06 and above. Official quarters at border control posts were part of the committee's recommendations.

Nigerians Said To Blame

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Good Effort"]

[Text]

ALHAJI Ali Baba, Minister of Internal Affairs, has been as good as his words. Last July, he announced new immigration measures to contain the influx of unwanted aliens into the country. He also promised to crack down on the bad eggs among them whose sole purpose for being here is to sabotage our economy and grow richer filthily. On Wednesday, he let it be known he could not be taken for a joker. According to him 10 of such bad eggs have so far been deported for various offences against our economy.

On the scale of numbers, 10 bad aliens is like a blow from a tick on an elephant's body. The influence of the bad foreigners is so pervasive as to make the departure of 10 of them a major event. But the significance lies elsewhere. One, is that a public functionary is seen to be doing what Alhaji Ali is doing. The second is that the nature of the offences for which these aliens were deported must be a shock to all decent-minded Nigerians. To know that an Indian

could set up shop here and preside comfortably over the massive importation of cars; or that a British national without a valid resident permit could operate so freely carting around a million Naira in these difficult times, is to awaken officialdom to the realisation that this country has the potential of making a name as a haven for fraud and the fraudulent.

But when the chips are down, who do we hold responsible for the heinous crimes of the aliens? Nigerians. Were Nigerians not unpatriotic enough, were they not greedy enough, were they not intent on chasing money at all costs, were they not themselves such rotten eggs, surely, the aliens wouldn't find it so easy to operate here. Surely, Alhaji Ali ought to know, as everyone else does, that the foreign big fishes swimming in the cool waters of protection from wealthy and well-placed Nigerians won't ever be deported. It is all too easy to make a spectacle of a few hapless ones as demonstration of seriousness. We can only hope this won't be so.

CSO: 3400/291

BUSINESSMEN DEPORTED FOR ALLEGED ECONOMIC SABOTAGE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Oct 82 p 9

[Article by Smart Onuigbo]

[Text]

TEN expatriate businessmen were deported between July and October this year for allegedly engaging in malpractices amounting to economic sabotage against the country.

Among them, was a Briton, Mr. Roger James W. Smith who was described as representative of a London-based company which specialised in the exportation of cars and foodstuffs on behalf of state governments and private clients.

Mr. Smith was alleged to have engaged in the business without a residence permit in contravention of the immigration laws.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Alhaji Ali Baba who disclosed this to newsmen in his office on Monday alleged that the British businessman was in possession of forged documents which he planned to use to send more than one million Naira out of the country.

During a recent search in his house, the Police also recovered the sum of one million Naira, forged Central Bank Form 'M', several import licences, bills of lading and five passports.

He was alleged to have been deported along with three accomplices, Miss Somina Thorgan, Miss Anpong Vonga of Thai nationals and Miss Sandra Seeley, an Australian.

An Indian businessman, Mr. Ramesh Jhamandas Melwani was also deported for allegedly importing 6,136 cars using 32

forged import licences.

Mr. Melwani was deported along with Mrs. Carole Carotta, a citizen of Sri Lanka while all cars recovered from him were confiscated by the Federal Government.

Two companies, Ceekay Trading Limited and Melvin Industrial and Business Enterprises Limited belonging to the deported alien had been sealed up and their bank account frozen.

Two other Indian business representatives, Messrs R. M. Kapoor and Atmaram Mahadevmal were deported for allegedly using the expatriate quota of hotel and food beverage managers in a non-existing company.

Another Indian, Mr. Hiranard Mohadevmal was found in possession of an expired resident permit in the name of a defunct company called 'Comeco Nigeria Limited', while Mr. Lekhraj Harsh Natri Saderangani was found to be in possession of a forged resident permit.

A Ghananian, Mr. Owusu Lawrence who is currently serving a jail sentence for criminal offences has also been recommended for deportation by the minister.

Alhaji Ali who was speaking on actions being taken by the Federal Government against some unscrupulous foreigners stated that the deportation was a continuous one, adding 'this is just the beginning'.

OPPOSITION POLITICIANS SUGGEST POSSIBLE MILITARY RULE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Nov 82 p 19

[Text]

LAGOS — Only three years after the generals handed power back to the civilians there are rising fears that Nigeria may revert to military rule.

Opposition politicians believe President Shahu Shagari, anticipating defeat in next year's election, is covertly flirting with the military to arrange a takeover that would keep him in power in partnership with the generals.

Shagari's government, elected to office in October 1979 after 13 years of government by the army, is in serious trouble.

It is beset by economic problems stemming largely from falling oil revenues and profligate government spending and by social problems including mounting labour unrest and continuing corruption.

Coming after the coup that ended the return to civilian rule in Ghana last year, a military takeover in Nigeria would batter the cause of democracy in Africa and the rest of the Third World.

But it is not only Shagari's alleged overtures to the military that are threatening the continuation of civilian rule.

Amid increasing public disappointment at Shagari's management of the economy, Nigerians are be-

ginning openly to debate whether "power should go back to the barracks." Many feel his economic policies have not effectively encouraged oil wealth to seep through to the people.

Two recent developments tend to substantiate opposition suspicions of impending military control.

The first is the appointment of Justice Victor Ovie Whiskey as chairman of the Federal Electoral Commission (Fedeco) — a statutory body entrusted with registering voters and supervising elections.

Opposition leaders are said to be "amazed" at Ovie Whiskey's chairman's statements which, they say, fall far outside his allotted powers.

Most perturbing of these was his call on the army to acquaint itself with the coun-

try's constitution and Electoral Act in preparation for "involvement" in the legislative elections scheduled for mid-1983.

Although Ovie Whiskey, as Fedeco chairman, assumes a position of considerable importance leading up to elections, the constitution explicitly excludes him from any jurisdiction over the armed forces.

Some observers say Ovie Whiskey has repeatedly shown an "utter disregard" for the legislature, not only in presuming control over the military, but in other matters of national importance.

The most striking example of this was his unilateral cancellation of voter registration in Lagos — a day after it started — because of "irregularities." Opposition voters have complained bitterly because the decision effectively disenfranchised millions of voters who have come of age since Shagari won at the polls in 1979 after 13 years of military rule.

Five legislators of the opposition United Party of Nigeria (UPN) took Fedeco to court for alleged registration irregularities by Fedeco itself. The case will seriously discredit Shagari and Fedeco if the allegations are proved true.

Two days after Ovie Whiskey's controversial call to the army, opposition fears were heightened a second time when Brigadier Mohammed Buhari, leading member of the former military regime, told soldiers to "be prepared for an emergency invitation by Fedeco."

Brigadier Buhari said the troops "cannot afford to be pushed around in any emergency."

The Nigerian Tribune saw the statements as a challenge to the National Assembly which constitutionally controls the army.

If the army cannot afford to be pushed around the inference is that the National Assembly must have to seek approval from military authorities before deploying the country's military strength against aggression — a major departure from constitutional provisions, the Tribune said in an editorial.

The UPN, led by veteran politician Chief Obafemi Awolowo and the chief threat to Shagari's National Party of Nigeria, subsequently accused Shagari of "flirting" with the military.

If the roar of opposition dissent to official policies has been remarkable by its volume, the government response has been more the remarkable by its silence.

Neither government spokesmen nor Shagari followers have replied — further fuelling allegations that a government-inspired coup is the ace the President is holding up his sleeve.

The chances of Shagari losing at the polls have been strengthened by three factors: opposition party unity, economic discontent and the return from exile of the Biafran secessionist leader, Colonel Emeka Ojukwu.

The leaders of the four opposition parties — a fifth minor party has subsequently been formed — met in March to discuss the formation of an umbrella opposition to wrest power from Shagari.

Out of this meeting was born the Progressive Parties Alliance

(PPA) a grouping of the UPN, the People's Redemption Party (PRP), the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) and the Great Nigerian People's Party (GNPP).

A major problem facing the alliance was the choice of a joint presidential candidate. The alliance finally decided on Chief Awolowo as the candidate and NPP leader Mr Nnamdi Azikiwe as chairman of the alliance.

If the alliance lasts until next year it will have strategic strength Shagari may find it difficult to counter. It could effectively tie up a large section of the voting power of the three main ethnic groupings.

Asikiwe commands considerable support from the Ibo group; Awolowo and his UPN have solid Yoruba backing; and the PRP and GNPP will make inroads into Hausa-Fulani support.

Not unexpectedly, Shagari has accused the opposition parties of reviving ethnic voting patterns — a political trend the American-style constitution was designed to prevent.

Shagari himself has not remained entirely free of ethnic considerations. When he allowed Colonel Ojukwu to return it was on the condition he kept out of politics — that is, stayed on Shagari's side.

Ojukwu has since become an important factor. As the man who led the Biafran secessionists in a long and bitter war, he is still regarded by millions of Ibos as their leader.

If he firmly backs Shagari under the pretext of national reconciliation, he will split the influential Ibo vote between the president and Azikiwe.

Even so the last elections which saw Shagari win by polling 6 million votes also saw the combined opposition vote climb to 11 million.

While a military coup would be a dramatic finale to an intriguing election build-up, the result of the polling may remain a secret.

A controversial Electoral Bill which had a bumpy passage through the National Assembly includes a clause placing the mass media under control of a national advisory council three months before and a month after elections — in defiance of the Nigerian constitution.

Theoretically then, election results will be issued only at the discretion of faceless masters — if at all. To his credit Shagari personally opposed the Bill as it "interfered with the freedom of the Press" but signed it fearing any further delays would seriously hamper the democratic process — even destroy it.

CSO: 3400/291

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RELIGIOUS RIOTING

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3505, 8 Nov 82 pp 2873-2874

[Article by Enuhora Joe Okoli]

[Text] THE PRECISE NUMBER of casualties and the cost of damage to property in the recent outbreaks of violence which engulfed Maiduguri, Kaduna and Kano in the last week of October has yet to be determined: it has been reported that more than 450 died in Maiduguri, about 45 in Kaduna and two in Kano. Various press reports have put the figures of the dead at hundreds and some in thousands. Several houses, hotels, cars and institutions were reported burned down during this outbreak of violence, which was started by Moslem fundamentalists in Maiduguri, capital of Borno State, about 1,200 kilometres (750 miles) from Lagos.

The violence started on October 26, in Bulunkutu Ward, about 15 kilometres from Maiduguri township, after the police executed a search warrant and arrested 16 members of a Fundamentalist Moslem sect alleged to have been preaching without a licence. Members of the sect reacted by attacking the police with various dangerous weapons including guns, cutlasses, daggers, clubs, bows and arrows, resulting in an orgy of violence which paralysed Maiduguri for three days.

Members of the sect involved were believed to be followers of Alhaji Muhammadu Marwa (otherwise known as Maitatsine), whose unorthodox preachings sparked off the rioting in Kano in December 1980, during which millions of naira-worth of property was destroyed and hundreds of people were killed, including Maitatsine himself.

These Fundamentalists claim that their movement aims to cleanse the Islamic religion of materialism and to purify its religious practices. They are said to be

against compulsory prayer hours, against the need to face Mecca at prayer, against such materialism as private houses and even possession of wrist watches. Above all, they proclaim Maitatsine as the true and approved Prophet, whose teachings they avowed to follow. They prohibit their followers from mentioning the name of the Prophet, Mohammed, whom they refer to as an Arab.

Hundreds of Maitatsine followers were imprisoned after the Kano riots, but the last of them were released early last month, on the anniversary of Nigerian independence. Some opposition politicians have since criticised President Shagari about this move for what they described as "misplaced magnanimity."

The *News Agency of Nigeria* (NAN) has reported that at least 350 people were killed in Maiduguri, including 15 policemen, among them two senior officers — Supt. Isiaka Yakubu, the second-in-command of the mobile division, and Supt. Akuya of the Borno State CID. The Assistant Commissioner of Police, Mr. Zacharia, narrowly escaped death after being seriously wounded. An unconfirmed report said that only 10 out of 110 anti-riot policemen sent in to restore order in the area came out alive. The Imam of Bulunkutu area whose name was given as Alhaji Tuta was also among the dead.

An NAN correspondent reported that the Maiduguri General Hospital was full and closed for outpatients while corpses were, at one stage, being brought in at the rate of one every 20 minutes. Several of the corpses could not be immediately identified as their eyes, ears, tongues and noses were cut off according to the traditions of

the Maitatsine sect. Recovery of dead bodies was made difficult by the fanatics who fortified their stronghold.

The city's airport remained closed as it was within the shooting range, and all roads into the city were sealed off by heavily armed para-military forces searching for the fanatics, who are said to be identifiable by a symbol tattooed on their bodies. Another report said that the fanatics had been going from house to house, killing innocent people.

The army was put on the alert but did not have to be used in the end. (The army and the airforce had to be used to end the riots in Kano nearly two years ago.) However, it did require the combined operations of police reinforcements from four states — Bauchi, Gongola, Plateau and Kano to rout and dislodge the fanatics from their defences in Bulunkutu. About 330 people were arrested and charged in various police stations in Maiduguri.

While the violence in Maiduguri was subsiding, it was reported that some 200 members of the sect had fled the city and travelled about 640km. (400 miles) to Kaduna to stir up trouble there. A police investigation into this rumour sparked off yet another round of violence during which Mr. Karim Yakubu, an assistant commissioner of police and one sergeant were killed. The Kaduna State Police Commissioner, Alhaji Hamza Usman Katsina, explained that the trouble in Kaduna started when some policemen, following a tip off, went to search some houses in the Rigasa area of the state capital; another report said that arrows were fired when the police approached a Moslem prayer ground. The violence ended with 44 people having been shot dead, 39 of them members of the extremists. Reports said that the violence in Kaduna was relatively easily quelled because some civilians, who had constituted themselves into vigilante groups, helped the police. It was said that the 39 extremists were killed by the vigilantes. Forty-six people have appeared in court on charges of religious rioting.

Alhaji Mutanda, Kaduna's Chief Magistrate, said it was regrettable that among the Moslem African countries, only Nigeria was riddled with such murderous religious riots by fanatics.

Almost simultaneously, Moslem students in Kano went on the rampage burning down churches and hotels in various areas of Kano Municipality following their disagreement about siting an Anglican church near a mosque in Fegge. The

violence spread into Sabon Gari (the foreigners' area of the city), causing panic and upsetting the peace and tranquillity the Kano people had enjoyed since their last riot. The police used tear-gas to disperse the rioters and arrested 79 people.

Students who were arraigned in Kano pleaded not guilty to the charges of infringing public order and safety. The State Commissioner of Police, Alhaji Sanni Wali, asked for more time to apprehend other suspects believed to be at large, and to conduct investigations into the real cause of the rampage. The magistrate remanded the accused students in prison custody until November 19.

According to an NAN correspondent the church about which the students were said to be protesting was built in 1926 and the mosque in 1960.

NAN has reported that 33 people suspected of being Maitatsine followers have been arrested in Jos, Plateau State.

President Shagari speaking at a graduation ceremony at the National Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies in Kuru, near Jos, has condemned the rioting as a show of religious intolerance and bigotry. He said his administration is determined to ensure peace, law and order throughout the country and warned that he would deal ruthlessly with all who threatened the lives, liberty or security of others on grounds of sectional or any other form of fanaticism.

When President Shagari visited Maiduguri last Wednesday, he said that the Federal Government would help the Borno state government in its rehabilitation efforts and congratulated the State Police Command on its swift and effective response.

He appealed to political leaders and traditional rulers to help the Government to maintain the rule of law and democracy. The President called on all Nigerians, irrespective of their political or religious affiliations, to work hard to ensure the survival of democracy in the country. He appealed to the people to eschew violence and all forms of victimisation within political campaigns during next year's elections. President Shagari remarked that if the country's experiment in democracy and rule of law failed, the effects would have far-reaching consequences, not only for Nigerians, but for the whole of Africa and the Third World.

The Kaduna House of Assembly passed a motion calling on the Federal Government to review Nigeria's commitment to

the Treaty of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), on the free movement of people. The legislators claimed that most of the Moslem fanatics were non-Nigerians taking advantage of the ECOWAS treaty on the free movement of people. They claimed, too, that a Government inquiry blamed the Kano riots on immigrants from the neighbouring countries of Chad, Niger and Cameroon. Police arrested 185 non-Nigerians after the 1980 Kano riots. One legislator, Alhaji Sani Zakka, called for the introduction of identity cards for all Nigerians. He suggested that village and district heads should be utilised to check the movement of aliens.

The Nigerian press widely and unequivocally condemned the violence. The Kaduna-based Government-owned *New Nigerian* and the Ilorin-based *Nigerian Herald* agreed that something drastic has to be done to stop "this religious intolerance from spreading and landing the nation into a terrible situation like in the case of Lebanon and Northern Ireland." The *Herald* wanted religious organisations with suspected fanatical tendencies to be infiltrated at early stages so that their thinking and actions could be effectively monitored and punctured as the need may arise. The two papers called on the Nige-

rian Security Organisation (NSO), and other national security organisations in the country, to identify religious fanaticism as one of the greatest threats to peace and security in Nigeria.

The Enugu-based *Satellite* newspaper blamed the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the NSO and the Police CID departments for their inability to halt "the menace of these fanatics". It called on religious organisations in the country to enlighten their followers on the need for peace and tolerance.

Latest reports said that peace and calm have returned to the three northern cities and business was said to be going on as usual. A common feeling among Nigerians was that these violent uprisings must be prevented in view of next year's General Elections.

In Lagos the House of Representatives has passed a motion directing its committees on internal and police affairs to investigate circumstances leading to the recent pardon granted to about 1,000 fanatics who had taken part in the "Maitatsine" religious riot of 1980. The House also directed the committee to investigate the causes of the recent religious disturbances and urged the Federal Government to send relief materials urgently to the victims of the disturbances.

FUNDS RELEASED TO PAY OFF ARREARS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3505, 8 Nov 82 p 2910

[Text]

THE DIRECTOR of Exchange Control at the Central Bank of Nigeria, Mr. C. O. Nwarache, told the Nigerian-British Chamber of Commerce meeting in London on Friday, October 29 that the Central Bank of Nigeria had authorised the release of sufficient foreign exchange to cover all letters of credit up to October 4 and that applications to the Bank of England (and presumably to other central banks in other countries) should be met satisfactorily.

Mr. Nwarache said that it was the Nigerian Government's intention to clear arrears on other forms of payment as soon as possible. A system of categories was being introduced which would give priority to obligations relating to payments for imports of spare parts and raw materials. He laid great emphasis on the fact that sometimes delays in payment might be the result of documents not being properly processed by commercial banks rather than inadequacies at the Central Bank.

Mr. Nwarache was speaking at the meeting of the NBCC at which it had been hoped that Professor Emman Edozien, special economic adviser to President Shagari, would be discussing the new Nigerian Budget (on which Mr John Rivett, of First Bank of Nigeria and honorary Treasurer of NBCC, had been expected to report). As the Budget had, however, been postponed until November 3 it was not possible for Professor Edozien (or Mr. Rivett) to talk on the subject. To be sure that he did not inadvertently let slip knowledge that might, with hindsight, have seemed relevant to the Budget the Professor spoke on the Investment Climate in Nigeria and the various incentives and opportunities offered to potential investors.

He stressed the importance of industrial development, and hence industrial investment, in Nigeria with considerable emphasis at present on import substitution — it is worth remembering that the development of ECOWAS in the future means that an import-

substitution industry will have not only the enormous Nigerian market but also the other member countries of ECOWAS as potential customers. He pointed out that investments in several industries could attract particular benefits, that import substitution industries could expect tariff protections and that the Federal Government's campaign against smuggling, which has been a problem for local industries, is beginning to take effect. Professor Edozien also said that controls over the repatriation of fees, royalties and share sales are to be eased in the not too distant future, but he said that the Government present policy on dividends was satisfactory and declined to comment on the "Indigenisation Decrees".

Professor Edozien said that Nigeria's present problem over finding sufficient foreign exchange to pay off its current obligations is not a structural problem but a matter of cash flows (which ought to be eased for a while by an improvement in oil exports over the winter months): he echoed

Chief Akinyele's recent words that Nigeria is negotiating for loans to meet the immediate shortage. (The *Financial Times* has commented that this may be done directly from banks rather than through the Euromarkets.)

In his talk Mr. Rivett had stressed that the influx of imports, which have so debilitated Nigeria's reserves, obviously cannot be allowed to continue, so that restrictions on imports will continue to be applied. The economy must switch from trading to making and therefore the real growth area for future investment is in local manufacture, using as much local raw, or processed, material as possible. Once the current problems are resolved, as they will be, Nigeria will continue to be a very important, but selective, market for non-Nigerians.

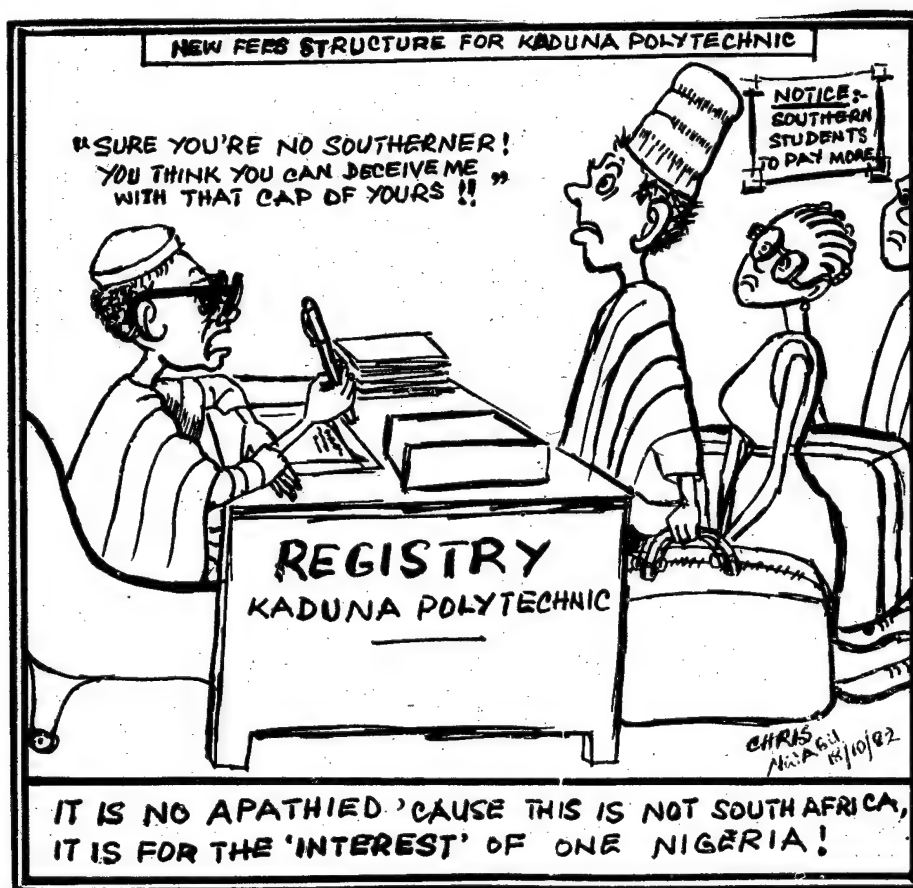
But the fact that the problems are not yet solved, despite the big step forward announced by Mr. Nwarache, was underlined later in the meeting when it was revealed that at least three banks in Nigeria have had to stop "personal home remittances" from expatriate staff working in Nigeria for lack of releases of foreign exchange to cover them, despite the fact that it had, hitherto, been believed that the Central Bank of Nigeria counted such payments as among the highest priority of obligations to meet. It was said that at least one large construction company involved in development work was being severely affected by the effect upon staff of this hold-up.

CSO: 3400/271

SOUTHERNERS REQUIRED TO PAY MORE AT KADUNA SCHOOL

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 22 Oct 82 p 3

[Text]



CSO: 3400/295

NIGERIA

EFFECTS OF AUSTERITY PROGRAM NOTED

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 25 Oct 82 p 16

[Text]



CSO: 3400/295

BRIEFS

AUSTERITY MEASURES CONTINUE--NIGERIA'S BUDGET for 1983, presented to the National Assembly last week by President Shagari, continues the austerity measures introduced last April to try to curb Nigerian imports. The Budget is intended to reduce imports next year to less than two thirds of the current level and only half the rate that which obtained in the opening months of this year. To encourage domestic growth, to fill the unsatisfied demand that fewer imports will entail, the President announced a one per cent reduction in interest rates. Next year's Budget has been based on daily export of 1m. barrels a day of oil, which is below Nigeria's present OPEC quota of 1.3m. barrels per day--which may well be exceeded over the next few winter months. Pessimists may like to remember that the oil sale projections in the last budget, which were thought to be too conservative have turned out to be remarkably accurate for this year; optimists will prefer to see the cautious approach as suggesting that there may well be a chance of carrying out some of the capital spending that has been "frozen" until the Government's revenue improve. In the short term President Shagari confirmed that Nigeria will be raising loans overseas, in part to resolve the present payments crisis but will not be devaluing the Naira. It is a tough budget but its promise is for improvement. [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3505, 8 Nov 82 p 2872]

FARMERS BENEFIT FROM LOANS--THE Gongola Government disbursed a total of 3,775,000 Naira as loans to 7,182 farmers in the state during the 1981/82 farming season, the state Commissioner for Agriculture, Mr. Joel Madaki, said at the week-end. In a statement in Yola, Mr. Madaki said that because of the loans and adequate supply of fertilisers to the farmers, the state government expected a bumper harvest this year. The statement urged the farmers to start planning for the dry season (NAN) [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Oct 82 p 19]

AUSTERITY MEASURE--The Kano State Commissioner for Rural Development, Alhaji Mahmud Othman, has described the recent ban on importation of a large number of consumer items to the country as a challenge to indigenous entrepreneurs. In an opening address to the first executive committee meeting of Nigerian Association of Small-Scale Industrialists (NASSI), the Commissioner said that the ban had created opportunities for our entrepreneurs to take up the manufacture of such items. To meet the growing challenge, he said, multilateral assistance could be extended to the enter-preneurs by state governments with

a view to setting up more sophisticated small scale industries in the country. Given the proper incentives and guidance, he added, small scale industries could pave the way for the attainment of our national goal of industrialization. Alhaji Mahmud Othman informed the participants that total industrialisation of the rural areas was the top priority of the state government, saying that in addition to the provisions of water, electricity and feeder roads at the door steps of the rural populace in the state, his ministry had started establishing modern small scale industrial projects and was in the process of modernising local crafts in the local government areas. [Nuhu Galadima] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Oct 82 p 11]

CSO: 3400/291

RWANDA

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH CONGO--A general agreement for cooperation was signed between the Rwandan Republic and the People's Republic of the Congo at the conclusion of President Juvenal Habyarimana's visit to Brazzaville. Several other agreements were also signed, especially on cooperation between the National Revolutionary Development Movement and the Congolese Labor Party, and in the areas of cultural, scientific and technical cooperation. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 55, Oct 82 p 24] 9693

CSO: 3419/93

PREMIER INAUGURATES CHINESE-AIDED WELLS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 24 Oct 82 p 7

[Article by Pape Sow: "Water for Everyone"]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Habib Thiam devoted the second day of his trip through the Eastern Senegal region to the inauguration of the Maka-Couli Bantan, Koussanar and Koumpentoum wells.

Maka-Couli Bantan, the first stop on the trip, welcomed the Prime Minister and his entourage enthusiastically but with great discipline.

In welcoming Mr Habib Thiam, Mr Kemo Koutoun, president of the Maka well management committee, was able to express the people's gratitude to the head of state who is sparing no effort to resolve their problems.

In responding, Mr Habib Thiam was delighted with the warm welcome he received and brought the people President Abdou Diouf's regards. The Maka well has a flow rate of 50 cubic meters per hour; a 12-meter tall, 100-cubic meter capacity water tower; two public fountains and two 20-meter long water troughs. At a total cost of 60 million francs, this project has been made possible by the assistance of the Chinese government. Since 1978, revealed Mr Habib Thiam, Chinese assistance to water projects has enabled construction of 30 wells, 10 regular wells and 20 mechanized wells, for a total of 1 billion CFA francs in financing. "Here I would like to publically thank the Chinese authorities for the assistance they have given us in providing water to the rural environment."

After having praised the Chinese technicians and workers, Mr Habib Thiam said that the Maka project formed a part of the water policy whose high priority the head of state indicated in his first message to the nation on 2 January. To achieve this result, said Mr Habib Thiam, the government will commit more than 40 billion francs to the rural environment between now and 1985.

The prime minister urged the people to take particular care to conserve this water properly. "You must fight against any form of wasting water. You must establish schedules for using the public fountains," said the

prime minister, who continued, "I know that I will be able to count on your civic pride which will be in line with the national effort that President Abdou Diouf is requesting of each Senegalese citizen for the greatest good of our beloved Senegal."

Koussanar, the second stop on the trip, received Mr Habib Thiam with the greatest warmth.

Mr Mory Ba, the management committee spokesman, sincerely thanked Mr Habib Thiam, across from him the head of state and the entire government, for their concern. "We cannot calculate the value of this beautiful project which eliminates all our hardships," said Mr Ba. This is why we will always support President Abdou Diouf.

In his reply, the prime minister thanked the people for their warm welcome. "In this welcome," he added, "I especially want to see the encouragement to pursue the project undertaken by the government to improve rural living conditions according to the policy and the directives of President Abdou Diouf. The water works in Loussanar are equipped with a 12-meter tall, 100-cubic-meter capacity water tank; two public fountains and a 127-meter well with a flow rate of 50 cubic meters per hour.

This project cost 60 million out of a contribution from the Chinese government.

The Koussanar project, said Mr Habib Thiam, forms a part of the national water policy to which President Abdou Diouf has given high priority.

Koumpentoum, the third and last stop on the trip, provided a lively welcome by the people.

Mr Arouna Thiam, who welcomed the prime minister and his entourage in the name of the people of the four rural communities, was able to express the gratitude of the people.

"By your words of welcome and your tremendous presence you are showing all of us who have come here today a particularly warm welcome which we appreciate very much and for which we thank you," said Mr Habib Thiam in his reply to the president of the management committee.

"The project which I have the pleasure of inaugurating today," added the prime minister, "shows you the work undertaken by the government of Senegal to improve rural living conditions in concrete form on the field."

This project, with a 138-meter well, has a flow rate of 45 cubic meters/hour, a 150-meter water tank on a 12-meter tall tower, and a series of public fountains and water troughs. According to the prime minister, the state committed 70 million francs to this project. It benefited from the cooperation of the Chinese government which has been implementing a tremendous well drilling program throughout our territory since 1978.

According to the prime minister, the water policy will continue without interruption until every citizen in our country has water in sufficient quantity and of sufficient quality.

To support government efforts in the area of water projects, Mr Habib Thiam revealed the drafting of a bill to authorize rural communities to allot up to 20 percent of their budgets to operation of their water works. "While awaiting passage of this legislation," said Mr Habib Thiam, "following the example of Koumpentoum, all of the wells will have to set up their management committees."

9693

CSO: 3419/124

BRIEFS

TWO CCCE LOANS--Two loans have just been approved by the CCCE [Central Fund for Economic Cooperation] for the Republic of Senegal: the first loan, amounting to FF 3 million (150 million CFA francs), is for the partial financing of feasibility studies for a project for hydroagricultural development in the Department of Matam. Approved by a decision of the director general of the CCCE, this loan is for 10 years, with 5 years of deferred repayment of the principal and a rate of interest of five percent and a grant element of FF 779,700 (39,985,000 CFA francs). The second loan, amounting to FF 4.8 million (235 million CFA francs), is for the financing of a test development project concerning truck garden production in the Gandiola area, to be carried out by the Societe des Terres Neuves. Approved by a decision of the CCCE Loans Committee, this loan is for 30 years, with 10 years of deferred repayment of the principal, an interest rate of 1.5 percent during the period of deferred repayment of the principal and of 2 percent during the rest of the loan period, and with a grant element of FF 3,256,630 (162,831,500 CFA francs). The agreements on the opening of the credits concerning these two loans were signed on 4 October 1982 by Ousmane Seck, minister of economy and finance, and Jean Charpentier, director of the CCCE office in Dakar. [Text]

[Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 6 Oct 82 p 4] 5170

CSO: 3419/64

SPPF DISTRICT COMMITTEES TO BE APPOINTED NEXT YEAR

Victoria NATION in English 22 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] THE SPPF Secretariat announced yesterday that the Central Executive Committee will appoint new district branch committees next year and that current committees should continue working until then.

The Seychelles People's Progressive Front Congress voted at the beginning of this month that five-strong executive committees be appointed by the CEC to replace the present electoral system. One of the members was to be nominated chairman by the CEC.

The Congress did not set any timetable for the change.

The CEC is also to appoint branch advisory councils made up of unspecified numbers of party members who have proved their devotion

to the SPPF and its principles.

At the closing of the Congress this month, party president Albert René pointed out that once the resolution on branch committees had been passed, present committees were automatically dissolved under the Front constitution.

However, he asked the current committees of ten elected members to continue working up to the end of the month until the CEC could get around to tackling the issue.

A communiqué from the SPPF Secretariat said the CEC felt it should take more time to choose the committee members to ensure that more efficient committees were appointed.

So it was decided, it said, to extend the selection period to the end of the year.

CSO: 3400/287

SOUTH AFRICA-BACKED SEYCHELLOIS EXILES' COUP PLAN, PAPER REPORTS

Victoria NATION in English 3 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

FIVE years of military dictatorship were to be forced upon Seychelles if the South African-financed, mercenary coup planned by Seychellois exiles in England had succeeded, London's respected "Sunday Times" newspaper reported in the latest developments of the exposed conspiracy.

The *Sunday Times*, renowned for its investigative journalism, also said that the plotters intended to "get rid of" former president James Mancham — ousted by the people in 1977 — one he had been used to give "respectability" to the bloody takeover by 300 mercenaries recruited in South Africa.

Mancham last week denied any knowledge of the planned coup, drawn up last month in Room 412 of the Carlton Tower Hotel by Seychellois exiles led by 31-year-old former Chief Immigration Officer Gerard Hoareau. However, the *Sunday Times* reported that tape recordings made while listening in on the plotting with the help of a bug in the

room, showed clearly that the exiles hoped to use Mancham to lend respectability to the coup.

The *Sunday Times* said that at one point Mancham and the exiles discussed what kind of government they would establish after President Albert René's overthrow.

The plotters, the newspaper said, "wanted five years of military dictatorship before risking a return to democracy. On another occasion the exiles described Mancham as 'bullshit'. They added that he could be 'got rid of' once they were in power."

Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad, led by Commander William Huckelsby, spent last week studying tape recordings and documents on the plot given to them by the *Sunday Times*.

Reporting the latest details of the plot which emerged over the past week, the *Sunday Times* said that the exiles had links with a member of the Moroccan royal family and even a rich nephew of the late Shah of Iran.

The *Sunday Times* explained their involvement by pointing out that Seychelles had long been attractive to big-money investors.

Despite Mancham's denial of knowledge of the impending coup, the *Sunday Times* reported, he still admitted that he had tried to put the plotters in touch with a member of the Moroccan royal family.

He said that "he couldn't recall" many of his conversations with the exiles.

Last week the plotters flatly denied a *Sunday Times* report that they had been smuggling arms or explosives into and out of Britain.

But the newspaper replied that their conversations in

Room 412 included a specific reference to sending military material to the islands.

On one tape, Hoareau, and his two main co-conspirators Edmond Camille and Paul Chow, can be heard discussing the guns and "remote control mechanisms" which they said were being repacked for export to Seychelles.

Two weeks ago, two suspected members of an advanced mercenary group which was to launch a bombing campaign to destabilise Seychelles in preparation for a full scale mercenary invasion later were killed while apparently assembling a bomb at Anse Forbans in south Mahé.

Seychelles Ordered Bugging

PRESIDENT Albert Rene yesterday admitted Seychelles' responsibility for the intelligence operation that resulted in the discovery and exposure of a plot by London-based Seychellois plotters to use mercenaries recruited in South Africa to overthrow the Government here.

Commenting on revelations of the plot by London's *Sunday Times* newspaper, Mr. Rene said in an interview with the Italian national news agency, Ansa, that contrary to the newspaper's speculation that the Italian secret service was involved, Seychelles alone was responsible for the bugging of the Carlton Tower Hotel room in which the plot was drawn up.

"I can exclude, in the most absolute manner, that the recording on Room 412 of the Carlton Tower Hotel was done by the Italian secret service," Mr. Rene told Ansa.

"I wish to take this opportunity to make it known," he continued, "that the Seychelles Government is the only party responsible for the intelligence job carried out at the Carlton Tower Hotel. No other party or individual can claim responsibility for this".

Looking at why nations like the United Kingdom gave hospitality to such conspirators and terrorists, Mr. René said that as long as these countries decided not to take measures against such people, international terrorism would always increase.

Commenting on the *Sunday Times'* belief that the British Government would not take any measures against the conspirators for their plotting, the President asked: "How would the British Government have reacted if the conspirators' bomb had exploded aboard a British Airways plane while being sent to Seychelles instead of in a car in Seychelles?"

CSO: 3400/287

NEW DEVELOPMENT PLAN LAUNCHED

Victoria NATION in English 16 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

EMPLOYMENT, foreign exchange earnings and increased state revenue are the priorities of the 1982-1986 National Development Plan launched by Planning and Development Minister Maxime Ferrari yesterday.

In tackling these problems, agriculture and fisheries "continue to rank very highly in the Government's priority rating" while the country's traditional high income generator, tourism, will continue to receive considerable support from the Government.

Launching the fourth edition of the rolling five-year Plan in the People's Assembly Hall yesterday morning, the Minister noted that the Government's persistent efforts to develop the country through the series of plans had resulted in the rapid growth and significant transformation of the economy.

Seychelles was now a middle income country with the gross national product per ca-

pita at around U.S. \$1,400.

"As a young country, however, we naturally do not expect to have it all a bed of roses. We are bound to experience some normal developmental birth pangs," Dr. Ferrari continued.

For example, he said, the slump in tourism had contributed strongly to a reversal in the rapid rate of growth of the economy the country had experienced since the mid-1970s. This, in turn, badly affected such areas as employment.

Meanwhile, the Government's efforts to give the people a high standard of living had meant using more foreign exchange and an increase in local expenditure.

"Therefore the 1982-86 Plan, within the broad national objectives of creating a more equitable society, is addressing itself to these issues, namely employment, foreign exchange earnings and increased state revenue."

After having to use much of its resources to build, since independence, an infrastructure that could adequately support a high and sustained economic growth, Seychelles could now concentrate its efforts more on other sectors, Dr. Ferrari explained.

The 1982-86 Plan envisages a total investment of R2.32 billion, a little higher than the R2.18 billion of the 1981-85 Plan.

Approximately 26 per cent of this investment is allocated to the economic sector, a 100 per cent increase over the 1981-85 Plan. Of the R600 million to the economic sector, R250 million, that is 42 per cent, goes to fisheries and R197 million, or 33 per cent, goes to agriculture. The infrastructure gets 24 per cent, four per cent less than last year, while the social services get 17.8 per cent as against 22 per cent in the 1981-85 Plan.

Minister Ferrari said that 69 per cent of last year's investment programme had been achieved.

Satisfactory as this was, the Government was mindful of the fact that a Plan was as good as its implementation and was therefore determined to improve its performance.

As an additional help here, Dr. Ferrari explained, the Ministry of Planning and Development was setting up a system to regularly monitor the progress of all projects. This would also make it easier to

make thorough and regular assessments of the economic situation of the country.

Parastatals

Turning to the subject of the state's roles in achieving the objectives of the Plan, the Minister said that the country's march towards a more just society had meant the state assuring, directly, more responsibilities, with parastatals, government ministries and departments playing a crucial role. "We therefore expect these bodies to rise up to the occasion and achieve the targets set for them in the Plan."

Dr. Ferrari explained that the Government considered parastatals to be vital vehicles in the development of the economy. Because of this they had been allocated a high 45 per cent of the planned investment over the next five years.

Next, the co-operative societies came under Dr. Ferrari's scrutiny. "In our effort to achieve an egalitarian society, which is one of our cardinal goals, cooperative organisations in the country are indispensable partners, and in production, the various societies are expected to play no mean a role." This the Minister said, required that the co-operatives be well organised and efficient.

Private enterprise

Pointing out that the pri-

ivate sector too had an important role to play in furthering national economic development, Minister Ferrari said: "To build an economy that will ensure a decent livelihood for all Seychellois, we recognise, appreciate, and welcome private enterprise for we regard it as a vital cog in the wheels of development. For example, in the tourism, the farming, the fishing and the small scale manufacturing sectors, we very much look up to the private sector — both foreign private enterprise and local private enterprise — the former preferably in partnership with local Seychellois individuals or parastatas.

"In this regard, the Government will ensure that the basic supporting system is available for the efficient performance of the private sec-

tor."

Winding up his speech, Dr. Ferrari said that Seychelles' impressive growth could not have been possible without massive and friendly foreign co-operation.

In consolidating and building upon its developmental gains for the benefit of the people, Seychelles counted on the support of all its friends, he said. "Our record so far on this points to one fact: the judicious use for the country of whatever assistance we have received from donors."

The brief launching ceremony was attended by members of the SPPF Central Executive Committee, SPPF Branch Chairmen, diplomats and senior government and parastatal officials. **SAP**

CSO: 3400/287

MINISTERIAL VISIT STRENGTHENS LINKS WITH DPRK

Victoria NATION in English 19 Oct 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] YOUTH and Defence Minister Ogilvy Berlouis returned home on Sunday from a successful two-week working tour of the Far East carrying a message from Korean President, Kim Il Sung to President Albert René.

With his Principal Secretary Ralph Adam, the Minister spent a week in the Democra-

tic People's Republic of Korea where he delivered a message from President René to Marshal Kim and received a reply.

The Seychellois delegation had talks in Pyongyang with their Korean counterparts, as a result of which, Minister Berlouis told Seychelles

Agence Presse yesterday afternoon, there was a possibility of the DPRK helping Seychelles to train its youth workers and leaders. Some co-operation in sports could also be expected, especially in providing equipment.

"Seychelles," Mr. Berlouis said, "has very good relations with the DPRK in both the youth and defence aspects and wishes to maintain these."

While in the DPRK, the Seychellois mission visited several youth and military institutions in and around the capital, including army and navy units, a military academy and a revolutionary school for children whose parents were killed during the war.

The delegation also visited the frontier between the DPRK and South Korea to see for themselves the tense situation there.

On their way to Korea, Minister Berlouis and Mr. Adam stopped briefly in Tokyo to exchange ideas with officials of the Japan-Seychelles Friendship Association.

From there they flew to China for brief talks with the Assistant Chief of Staff of the People's Liberation Army.

On the way back home, Minister Berlouis stopped over in Moscow where he met Marshal Sokholov, the Soviet Vice Minister for Defence.

CSO: 3400/287

SEYCHELLES

BRIEF

BAHRAIN AIR TALKS--THE first of a series of crucial talks between the Seychellois and foreign governments on possible routes for a future Air Seychelles International ended fruitfully in Bahrain last week. Transport and Civil Aviation Principal Secretary James Ferrari, accompanied Civil Aviation Director Maurice Lalanne, returned home on Sunday from Bahrain after a week of successful talks with Gulf Air which resulted in the signing of an air services agreement last Thursday. According to this agreement, which must now be ratified by the two governments, Air Seychelles International will be allowed to fly to Bahrain once it starts operating. Captain Ferrari explained that the Seychelles Government had to establish such contacts because next April the Lufthansa flight to Seychelles from Frankfurt would stop. Also, the British Airway's route from London via Zurich and Bahrain would be changed. The Government would therefore have to replace the link between Seychelles, Central Europe and the Gulf. Similar talks will be held, before the end of this year, with the Italian, Swiss and Australian Governments and maybe others. Meanwhile, during the coming two weeks, the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation will discuss with other local ministries and organisations the setting up of Air Seychelles International. "We hope that by the end of this year, we will have come up with concrete proposals for the airline", Capt. Ferrari said. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 19 Oct 82 p 2]

CSO: 3400/287

BRIEFS

REPORTED COUPS--There are now a number of indications that the coup plots earlier this year, which we referred to as plot A and B (AC Vol 23 Nos 3 and 6), involved an element of bluff. The fate of some of the officers allegedly involved in one of the coup attempts supports this thesis: Capt. Gabriel Turay and an officer colleague, both from the Army Education Corps, are now reportedly lecturing at the Milton Margai Teachers' College in Freetown; Maj. S. Kamara now appears to be security officer with the Diamond Mining Company in Kono, and his wife retains her job as private secretary to first vice-president Sorie Ibrahim Koroma; Capt. John Bangura, officially declared demented after the failed "plot", and Maj. Sheku Khandeh have been retired from the army with full benefits and appear to be living more than comfortably. We also now understand that shortly before the coup was to have taken place the then Sierra Leonean high commissioner to Lagos, R. E. Mondeh, sent a copy to Freetown of a telex he said was an intercept of a CIA message about a coup plan and the logistics assistance it was to have had from the Liberian army. Apparently the names of Sierra Leonean officers mentioned in the intercept did not relate to anybody in the Sierra Leonean army. Meanwhile the Sierra Leonean high commissioner in London, V. E. Sumner, came across more coup plans, he delivered his finding in person to Freetown. An interpretation which could be put on the above is that the authorities, worried about indications of an authentic coup plan, devised a bluff plot to preempt the real one, in the process taking two high commissioners for a ride. [Text] [London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 20 Oct 82 p 8]

PAID IN RICE--Members of parliament have at times recently gone without pay for a while. The cabinet has now approved a novel means of payment. Each month MPs receive a chit from the Rice Purchasing Authority entitling them to buy 350 bags of rice at Leones 10 per bag, compared to the market value in Freetown of about L70 per bag. Even for the uninitiated, the chit is worth L3,500--about the equivalent to an ordinary MPs salary. Some favoured MPs apparently receive 500 bag chits. With the average salaried worker in Freetown earning no more than L90 a month, popular unrest can only increase. [Text] [London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 20 Oct 82 p 8]

CSO: 3400/302

SURVEY ON WHITE OPINION OF FOREIGN POLICY REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Nov 82 p 14

[Text]

WHITE South Africans will feel increasingly threatened and will give greater support to tough Government responses to external threats as long as the Republic is at odds internationally over its internal policies, a new survey suggests.

Written by Dr Deon Geldenhuys, the survey is published by the South African Institute of International Affairs and will be released today. Dr Geldenhuys is assistant professor of political science at Rand Afrikaans University and a former assistant director at the SAIIA.

The aim of the study was to determine White public opinion to later establish the influence it has on Government foreign policy formulation. It is the first survey exclusively devoted to foreign affairs undertaken in South Africa.

The 1 999 people who responded to a questionnaire sent out in February this year, revealed a "hardline inclination" in their support for tough South African responses to external threats:

- Over 80 percent of respondents agreed the Re-

public should militarily attack terrorist bases in neighbouring states.

- Over 70 percent supported a ban on food exports to Black states "harbouring so-called terrorists".
- Over 70 percent believed South Africa could win the war against Swapo in the long run.
- Some 60 percent were against South Africa negotiating directly with Swapo.

Dr Geldenhuys concluded the country's Whites held a "decidedly hawkish external orientation".

Response

It was clear "the unacceptability of terrorist bases in neighbouring states, and the need for a drastic military response, are matters which produce a major degree of consensus between the supporters of the various political parties in South Africa."

But overall opinion "should not be allowed to mask the revealing finding that language and party political affiliation are significant divisive forces."

"Afrikaners and supporters of the NP, HNP and NCP were most pronounced in their support for tough foreign policy

actions and also register the greatest threat perceptions," Dr Geldenhuys found.

The respondents were asked if they felt the Government was exaggerating the communist threat against South Africa. PFP supporters seemed to be "a good deal less receptive to the Government's persistent warnings about the communist threat.

"Perhaps the followers of the PFP, more than any other party, are concerned about the threat to security resulting from the Government's racial policies," the survey said.

The general acceptance by South African Whites of the Republic's ability to prevail in the war against Swapo spelt danger signs for the Government.

An early negotiated settlement in South West Africa "might create considerable domestic political difficulties for the South African Government.

"A strong conservative backlash, spilling across party lines, is not inconceivable."

Warning

The public would claim South Africa could have defeated Swapo militarily and destroyed it as a political force, "had the

Government stood its ground."

The survey states "Pretoria's constant warnings about an escalation in terrorist activities certainly do not fall on deaf ears. In fact, the White public may be taking a more pessimistic view on this issue than the Government."

To the statement that a terrorist war such as in SWA "will in time also develop in South Africa." Three out of four respondents agreed.

National Party supporters were least convinced of its inevitability. Dr Geldenhuys feels they believe South Africa is strong enough militarily to prevent this, and/or that the Government has "created adequate channels for Black political expression and that Blacks are satisfied."

Asked whether South African Blacks had good reason to take up arms against the Government, Afrikaners "quite clearly" felt the Government's treatment of Blacks gave them no reason to.

Almost half the English-speaking respondents felt Blacks had good reason to take up arms and "this may well be indicative of profound doubts among English-speakers about the Government's racial policies."

The Nationalist supporters had agreed on the possibility of a SWA-style terrorist war developing in South Africa, and, coupled with their rejection of Blacks having good cause to use violence, "the obvious conclusion is that NP followers believe a terrorist war will originate not from legitimate Black grievances, but will be instigated by extraneous hostile forces, particularly communists."

On the question of defence spending, the majority of respondents saw no need for an increase "yet, paradoxically, there was a strong support for extending military service to women."

To obtain "a fair indication of verlig-verkramp-sympathies", the survey used responses to the statement, "the time has arrived for Coloureds and Indians to sit with Whites in the same Parliament."

A total of 61 percent agreed with the statement and comparing this response with their replies on foreign policy issues, Dr Geldenhuys concluded verligtes "tend to be only marginally less hawkish on foreign policy issues than the White population as a whole."

FIRST NATIONAL SPORTS CONGRESS TO OPEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Nov 82 p 10

[Text]

ADMINISTRATORS of every branch of sport played in South Africa will gather at the Wanderers Club tonight for the start of the first national sports congress which is regarded as the most important event, with probable far-reaching consequences, in the history of sport in this country.

Ostensibly the purpose of the congress is to learn of the findings of the Human Sciences Research Council's sports investigation.

But it is expected that a "blueprint for sport" will emerge from the discussions and it is certain that the foundations of an independent sports council "of sportsmen for sportsmen" will be laid.

Although not specifically mentioned on the agenda, it would appear impossible for the busi-

ness of the congress not to embrace the question of South Africa's sports isolation and the Gleneagles Agreement and possible means of combating this and whether or not the time had come for individual sports to "go it alone" in their endeavour to obtain international competition.

The congress will be opened officially at 6 pm by the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerit Viljoen, who has requested a report to him of the decisions taken by congress before the end of the year.

The congress will take the form of sessions in which papers will be delivered — in many cases by members of the HSRC sports investigation committee — and, after question time, there will be group discussions on the subjects concerned.

The subjects are:

- Problem areas in SA sport;
- An overall review of the HSRC sports

investigation;

- Philosophical aspects with regard to sports provision;

- Basic premises: A judicial perspective;

- Principles and guidelines;

- Statutory provisions concerning sport;

- Involvement in sport and attitudes;

- Patterns of participation in sport;

- Demographic trends and future planning;

- Sports management;

- SA sports festivals and games

- Sports facilities;

- Planning of the national sports centre;

- Physiological and medical aspects of participation in sport;

- Training and research in sport, physical education and recreation;

- Publications and the supply of information concerning sport;

- Financing of sport;

- Manpower in sport.

— Sapa.

CSO: 3400/293

PROFESSOR HITS STEREOTYPED VIEWS ON TRADE UNIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Nov 82 p 11

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. —

The establishment in South African society should change its negative, stereotyped views on trade unions, a labour expert said on Saturday.

Professor Roux van der Merwe, holder of the Chair of Industrial Relations at the University of Port Elizabeth, was speaking at the Cape Progressive Federal Party Congress in Port Elizabeth.

Prof Van der Merwe is also a member of the National Manpower Commission.

He said that, rather than rejecting trade unions or trying to control or co-opt them into allies of management, society should recognise them as one of the fundamental competitive elements of a free enterprise society.

"In the context of Black trade unions, the South African experience does not compare very well with the democratic ideal.

"Time after time, the Black worker has, by democratic means, tried to become part of the existing trade union sys-

tem and has been rebuffed.

"And time after time, with the frustration of its legitimate economic aspiration, labour has been forced into an overt political response which has in turn been crushed by the State which it fought to challenge."

Prof van der Merwe said the Department of Manpower had made genuine, if sometimes halting, efforts to move from the routine of the past and to adopt a "new, facilitative and non-interventionist rôle, at least among its political heads and its senior officials.

"The State appears to misinterpret the problem and by removing what were often potential moderate influences, it serves only to further politicise the issues and to strengthen the very sources which it sought to curb."

Prof Nancy Charton, an associate professor at Rhodes University, told the congress that Government policy did not prevent urbanisation — it merely channeled it towards the poorest and worst developed of all the industrial regions in the country.

She said that recent reliable estimates on population relocation during the past 20 years, varied between two- and 3.5-million Blacks.

"Let us look at the policy of retarding the growth of the Black urban population in the major South African cities.

"This policy has over the years been effective. This means that blacks alone have been denied the opportunity of improving their life chances by moving away from the overcrowded and poverty stricken reserves or homelands, and from the comparatively low wages paid in the White rural sector."

She said there would have to be resettlement, especially if minimum wages were to be imposed in the agricultural sector, but people should be allowed to make their own decisions.

The rôle of the State should be a facilitative rather than a directive one.

Such a policy almost inevitably involved removing influx control, she said. — Sapa.

SAFTO FORECASTS INCREASE IN NON-GOLD EXPORTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Nov 82 p 21

[Article by Patrick McLoughlin]

[Text]

THE most recent forecast for 1982/83 by the South African Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) projects export merchandise growth of 19 percent in 1983 — resulting in a better-than-breakeven position on the current account of the balance of payments.

This is one of the points raised by Safto's chairman, Dr P K Hoogendyk, in his annual report.

He said this was largely the result of more optimistic expectations of foreign market conditions (especially from mid-1983 onwards) combined with increased availability of products for export.

Safto is projecting non-gold export sales in 1982 of R10,6-billion and R12,6-billion in 1983.

The dollar/rand exchange rate would again dominate the scene, as was the case in 1980/81.

Looking at the weaker rand, Dr Hoogendyk said the problem was that the financial reports of the gold mines may over-emphasise the immediate cash benefits accompanying a steadily weakening rand.

A closer look at the effect of a weak rand on im-

ported inputs, freight costs, foreign marketing costs, as well as the impact of the weaker rand on inflationary pressures — coinciding with exceptionally high domestic interest rates — revealed a far more complex picture.

"Although the overall benefits of a freer foreign exchange market system are accepted, the excessive swings experienced in less than a year must be ameliorated if we are not to damage irreparably any long-term export commitment to diversification away from gold and towards more manufactured and processed goods," Dr Hoogendyk said.

One way of softening the impact of the free exchange rate on exports was obviously through export incentives. Considerable progress had been made in the systematic restructuring of the many different incentives into a more logical package.

Aggravating factors included the sudden withdrawal of three highly effective category "C" incentives, the experiences of some exporters of steel products to the US and the forthcoming GATT ministerial meeting.

The GATT meeting was casting a shadow over many export incentive programmes worldwide.

In South Africa's case, an element of uncertainty was likely to remain, due to the country's current classification as a developed nation against the background of the GATT codes and countervailing duties.

"It may now be opportune to plan for the incorporation of export incentives into a long-term, more widely formulated, target-oriented export strategy for manufactured and processed goods," Dr Hoogendyk said.

Safo had been advocating such a strategy since 1977 and suggested that this approach was now more valid than ever. It made sense under current circumstances to plan well ahead for the type of assistance that target export industries may need in the fields of product development, raw material availability, productivity, manpower and management training, investment and market development, in order to achieve the export growth required in future.

Dr Hoogendayk also expressed concern at the disparity between the inflation rates of most major overseas industrialised markets, which had been brought under control, and South Africa's.

"The diverging trends between us and our competitors abroad rapidly create a cost-price disadvantage which is not matched by the weaker rand and which obliterates much of the export support programmes," he added.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

POLISH IMMIGRANTS WARNED--THE Catholic Church has warned Polish exiles against emigrating to South Africa, Poles are arriving in South Africa at the rate of 50 or more every week, making Poland the second largest source of overseas immigrants after United Kingdom. The Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference says in an open letter to Polish exiles that some Poles have found South Africa to be 'the white man's paradise'. The letter admits that Poles will find South Africa a complete contrast to their former home. 'Their first impression will be one of astonishment, if not admiration, at the sight of an apparently affluent, well-ordered country teeming with happy and carefree people'. But the bishops go on to 'warn prospective Polish immigrants about the situation'. In South Africa, trained white immigrants are 'indispensable for providing skills which the State refuses to impart to its own black citizens'. Many of the Poles who have gone to South Africa are working on strategic projects such as the Sasol oil-from-coal plant, targets which have been singled out for sabotage by guerrillas of the African National Congress. Polish immigrants are warned that they 'will be regarded by the liberation movements as aiding the repressive South African regime'. After the imposition of military rule last December, 45,000 Poles fled to refugee camps in Austria. As many as 5,000 Poles are likely to have settled in South Africa by the end of the year, doubling the size of the existing Polish community. [Martin Baily] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Oct 82 p 5]

CSO: 3400/293

NEC ELECTS PARTY DEPARTMENT HEADS, COMMISSION SECRETARIES

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 7 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt]

THE National Executive Committee (NEC) yesterday elected from among its membership seven people to head departments of the NEC secretariat and appointed secretaries to two national commissions constituted by the Executive Committee.

The heads of department and commission secretaries are all members of the Central Committee of NEC.

The NEC, which ended a four-day meeting in Dar es Salaam yesterday, also elected eight members of the Party's Board of Trustees from among members hailing from the Mainland and Zanzibar.

Briefing newsmen after the meeting yesterday, the CCM Secretary-General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, said Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, who is also Minister for Foreign Affairs, was elected head of the Foreign Affairs Department. Ndugu Salim retains his ministerial portfolio, he added.

He said the department of Party Organisation would be headed by Ndugu Moses Nnauye. Ndugu Kawawa said another NEC member, Ndugu Kingunge Ngombale-Mwiru was elected head of the Ideological, Political Education and Training Department.

He said the former CCM Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago

was voted head of Department of Political Propaganda and Mass Mobilisation, adding that Ndugu Mwakawago would retain his post as Minister for Information and Culture.

Ndugu Kawawa said the department of Finance and Administration would be under the Secretary-General of the Party assisted by Ndugu Salmin Amour who was elected head of department yesterday.

He explained that Ndugu Getrude Mongella would relinquish her post as Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office to head the Department of Social Welfare.

Ndugu Kawawa said NEC also elected Ndugu Seif Shariff Hamad head of the Economic Affairs and Planning Department. He would be assisted by Ndugu Kighoma Malima and Mohamed Faki who are Ministers responsible for Economic Affairs and Planning on the Mainland and Zanzibar, respectively.

The Secretary-General said the Executive Committee appointed Ndugu Edward Moringe Sokoine Secretary to the National Defence and Security Commission to be chaired by Party Chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere.

Ndugu Paulo Sozigwa was appointed Secretary to the Control and Disciplinary Commission which, Ndugu

Kawawa said, would be chaired by CCM Vice-Chairman Aboud Jumbe.

The eight members of the CCM Board of Trustees elected yesterday are: Chief Adam Sapi Mkwawa, Ndugu Mohamed Kissoky, Ndugu Jackson Kaaya and Ndugu Raphael Nenetwa from Mainland Tanzania.

Others are: Ndugu Khamis Darwesh, Sheikh Thabit Kombo, Ndugu Asia Amour and Ndugu Omar Usi Muhiddin from Zanzibar.

According to the Party Constitution, the board chairman will be appointed by the CCM Chairman from among the board members.

CSO: 3400/303

MSUYA TO SCANDINAVIA, BULGARIA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, leaves Dar es Salaam tomorrow for a 17-day official visit to the Scandinavian countries and Bulgaria, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced yesterday.

Ndugu Msuya is to visit Denmark from November 11 to 15; Norway from 15 to 18; Finland from 18 to 21; Sweden from 21 to 24; and Bulgaria from 24 to 28.

Members of the Prime Minister's delegation include the Minister for Planning and Economic Affairs, Professor Kighoma Malima; the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Gilman Rutihinda; and the Treasury Commissioner for External Finance and Technical Cooperation, Ndugu M.T. Kibwana.

Others are Ndugu P.J. Ngumbulu, Structural Adjustment Programme Director in the Ministry of Planning Economic Affairs; and Ndugu A.N. Njaidi, Deputy Chief of Protocol.

The delegation is expected back in Dar es Salaam on November 29.

CSO: 3400/303

IDEOLOGICAL COLLEGE: PRIVATE SECTOR GROWTH RETARDS SOCIALISM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

CCM ideological college tutors have blamed the rapid growth of the private sector as a factor retarding the building of Socialism in the country.

Participants to the four-day seminar for CCM ideological college tutors, which was opened on Monday in Morogoro by Party Secretary-General Rashidi Kawawa, noted that individual businessmen had accumulated a lot of wealth and were, for instance, able to build restaurants bigger than the nationalised ones after the Arusha Declaration.

This concern emerged when the participants were discussing a topic on how the private sector affects efforts to build Socialism in the country.

The participants said businessmen had now gone to the extent of bribing public servants and leaders of parastatal institutions so that they could allocate them with items which would make

them richer.

They said black marketeering, hoarding of essential goods and smuggling of currency and commodities

were practices mostly conducted by private businessmen.

"We are also surprised at the tendency of our parastatals having greater business and trade deals with individual businessmen than with co-operative groups, contrary to the internal trading policy", the participants noted.

They also wondered why private projects thrived on loans from the banking institutions while co-operative ventures faced problems in securing such loans.

However, the participants agreed that the continued growth of the private sector was a result of the failure of the public institutions managing their projects and business deals efficiently, and also the poor performance of the national economy.

CSO: 3400/303

NYERERE APPOINTS FOUR NEW REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Nyerere has appointed four new Regional Commissioners for Mara, Shinyanga, Coast and Mbeya. The appointments take immediate effect.

A statement issued by the Prime Minister's Office in Dar es Salaam yesterday said the new appointees are Ndugu Augustine Mwingira, Ndugu Timothy Shindika, Ndugu Abdallah Nungu and Ndugu Chrisant Mzindakaya.

Ndugu Mwingira has been appointed Regional Commissioner for Mara, replacing Ndugu Stephen Wassira who has been transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Ndugu Abdallah Nungu becomes new Regional Commissioner for Coast in the place of Ndugu Moses Nnauye who was recently elected to be the head of Party organisation in the Secretariat of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC).

Ndugu Timothy Shindika, hitherto a Minister of State in the President's Office, has been appointed Regional Commissioner for Shinyanga, replacing Ndugu Gwassa Sebabili.

Ndugu Mzindakaya takes over from Ndugu Kingunge Ngombale-Mwiru in Mbeya Region. Ndugu Ngom-

bale-Mwiru was recently elected by the NEC to be the head of Department for Ideology, Political Education and Training.

The statement said together with their new responsibilities, the four new Regional Commissioners would continue to perform the duties of Party regional secretaries until the Party appointed new secretaries.

At its recent meeting held in Dar es Salaam, the NEC also directed that until the new regional secretaries were elected, regional commissioners would continue to perform the duties of Party regional secretaries.

Under a Bill approved by the National Assembly in October this year, district and regional commissioners will no longer be Party secretaries as well.

This is in line with the Party move to separate Party and government responsibilities at the district and regional levels with a view to facilitate smooth implementation of Party and government decisions in the regions.

According to the 1982 Party Constitution, party regional secretaries will be elected by NEC from among its members.

POSSIBLE AIRPORT EXPANSION DISCUSSIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Text]

TANZANIA is studying the French Government invitation to send a delegation to Paris to discuss the resumption of expansion programme of the Dar es Salaam International Airport, it was reliably learnt yesterday.

A spokesman in the Ministry of Works said in the city that the Government had received the invitation and that it was studying it. "If appropriate, a team will go to Paris", he said.

Once it was decided to send a team, possible areas of discussions would be on the precise amount of additional costs of the project, the spokesman said.

The French firm undertaking the project, "Bouygues, had demanded additional 1,040m/- (80 million francs) above the original cost of 9,100m/- (700 million francs), the spokesman said.

If a Tanzania team went to Paris the two parties would

also look into the possibility of shelving some less important items in the project the spokesman added.

The two parties would also look into the terms and conditions of addition cost, the spokesman said. Under the prevailing economic circumstances, the most welcome type of financial package would be on grant basis, he said.

Investigations have indicated that inspite of Tanzania government promises that it would meet additional costs and supply fuel and other materials, the French firm decided to stop construction work.

The expansion programme which has stopped for several months now, involves the construction of a new runway, control tower and a transit lounge capable of handling 1.5 million passengers by the year 1995.

CSO: 3400/303

KAWAWA OPENS WORKSHOP FOR CCM ZONAL IDEOLOGICAL TUTORS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

THE CCM Secretary-General, Ndugu Rashid Kawawa, has said that coherent ideological clarity and firm political alignment are the basic weapons to fight enemies of Socialism.

He said only those without firm ideological clarity and resolve fell prey to the enemies manouvres.

"Wherever people are clear on the Party ideology, the enemy has failed to penetrate", he said.

Ndugu Kawawa, who was opening a four-day workshop for CCM zonal ideological colleges tutors at Ilonga in Morogoro Region yesterday, said the importance of ideological clarity was the basic motive behind establishment of Party colleges.

He announced that the Central Committee of the Party National Executive Committee had directed that participants to the ideological courses would be nominated by the Party and not employers as at present.

The present system negated the Party expectations that only Party cadres keen on further training in the Party ideology should join the colleges.

He said some employers nominated workers to attend the courses as a punishment to "undesirable elements",

many of whom, he added, had not shown any commitment towards Party activities.

"Such system had made the Party colleges appear as places where the indisciplined workers go to be punished for their misdeeds as well as being reformed before resuming work", he said.

Ndugu Kawawa cautioned that such situation had instilled fear among the public, especially among government and parastatal workers sent there for courses.

Ndugu Kawawa also announced that the Party would from now on meet all expenses for running the Party colleges. At present, some of the expenses, especially during the courses were met by the employers, he said.

After the opening speech, the workshop participants went into discussions. The first topic, presented by the Murutunguru Ideological College in Mwanza Region, centred on how the private sector was hampering progress towards socialist construction in the country.

They singled out the Regional Trading Companies (RTCs) which they claimed gave priority to private businessmen rather than the co-operative and village shops in the distribution of goods, thereby crippling co-operative ventures.

NMC CHAIRMAN DETAILS PROBLEMS IN MEETING FOOD PURCHASE TARGETS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text] THE National Milling Corporation (NMC) has purchased 107,300 tonnes of food crops valued at 246 million/- since the purchasing season started in June this year.

The Corporation may, however, not meet its target of 214,000 tonnes at the end of the season in May next year due to a number of problems, according to its Executive Chairman, Ndugu Felix Mwanambilibi.

Ndugu Mwanambilibi said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the problems included acute shortage of diesel now affecting transport companies, inadequate transport facilities for ferrying the crops from the villages and middlemen (walanguzi) who frustrated the efforts of the Corporation.

He said the breakdown of the crops so far purchased was 54,600 tonnes of maize; 14,000 tonnes of paddy; 26,000 tonnes of wheat; 4,500 tonnes of beans; 4,300 tonnes of millet and 3,900 tonnes of cassava.

Ruvuma, Mbeya, Rukwa and Iringa regions had received enough rainfall and were the regions which harvested abundant food crops, he said.

The target for 1982/83 was to buy about 214,000 tonnes of food crops before the end of the season in May next year, he said. The peak buying season had, however, passed

for maize but the Corporation was still purchasing beans and millet, he added.

Last season, the Corporation bought a total of 148,477 tonnes of food crops throughout the country between June 1, this year and December 31, last year. The NMC purchases by the close of the 1981/82 financial year was targetted at 210,714 tonnes, he said.

On problems of transporting the crops from the villages, Ndugu Mwanambilibi said of late the quarterly regional allocation of diesel had been drastically reduced, thus forcing the NMC to incur heavy expenses for its officials coming to Dar es Salaam regularly in search of fuel. Many regional transport companies which the Corporation relied upon for ferrying food crops faced acute fuel shortage, he said.

Ndugu Mwanambilibi said due to the shortage of trucks and tyres, private transporters were reluctant to collect crops from villages with bad roads. When they ultimately agreed, they imposed rigid conditions which were unacceptable to his Corporation, he said.

He urged the peasants to sell their surplus food crops to the NMC instead of the middlemen who were sabotaging the national economy.

"These days, there are

many black marketeers who originate from regions which are threatened by famine — particularly Mwanza, Dodoma and Arusha. They go to those regions with abundant food crops, purchase the crops and sell them in regions with little food at double the NMC price," he lamented.

On storage facilities, Ndugu Mwanambilibi said although the NMC had not attained its target in the construction of godowns, there were no storage problems this season.

"The Corporation has embarked on an annual distribution plan which aims at ensuring that as soon as crops are purchased from the regions, they are immediately despatched to areas with little food, thereby avoiding storage hurdles", Ndugu Mwanambilibi stated.

He elaborated that his Corporation secured meagre business profit and actually thrived on bank overdraft, so it was difficult to build storage godowns in all the regions and satisfy national demand.

As a result, he said, the construction of godowns much depended on foreign contributions. Countries which had shown keen interest to assist Tanzania in this area include Sweden, Britain, the Netherlands, West Germany, Denmark and the United States.

LWAKATARE REPORTS ON AFRICAN MINERALS EXPERTS TOUR OF LATIN AMERICA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Stephen Rweikiza]

[Text]

LATIN American countries have made a big stride in mineral development and are ready to assist Africa and particularly Tanzania in mining technology.

This was said in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Minerals, Ndugu Samuel Lwakatare, who led a delegation of African minerals experts to Latin American countries.

The tour was organised jointly by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa ECA in collaborations with the UN Economic Commission for Latin America.

Ndugu Lwakatare who returned to Dar es Salaam at the weekend said the countries they visited — Mexico, Columbia, Peru, Chile and Brazil — had expressed willingness to sell their mining technology to Africa.

He said the UN Economic Commission for Latin America would make a return visit to Africa, during which they would hold talks with their counterparts and explore areas where they could assist.

Ndugu Lwakatare said the aim of the visit was to study the organisation, management and operations of Latin American institutions, public and private sectors dealing with mobilization of finance and investment in mineral resources development activities.

The African experts also studied mining policies, and minerals development strategies adopted in different Latin American countries, he said.

The African delegation was,

for example, impressed by the development in mining technology in Brazil which was at least 90 per cent self-sufficient in mining technology.

He also cited Columbia and observed that Tanzania could learn and adopt Columbia's technology in the coal industry. Columbia produces about five million tonnes of coal per annum, of which 70 per cent is produced by small scale industries.

Ndugu Lwakatare said the African minerals experts' one-month study tour of Latin America followed the Lagos Plan of Action adopted in April, 1980 by heads of state and government of the Organization of African Unity, which stressed the need for checking the decline of African economies through proper development and utilization of natural resources.

The tour was also in response to the resolutions of the first conference in the development and utilization of mineral resources held in Arusha in February in 1981.

Ndugu Lwakatare said a draft report and recommendations had been prepared by the delegates for the ECA Executive Secretary for submission to African governments.

The African mineral experts came from Uganda, Ethiopia, Upper Volta, Angola, Libya, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Tanzania, from Dodoma-based Eastern and Southern African Mineral Development Centre and from the Addis Ababa based ECA.

MINISTER SALIM COMMENDS FRENCH STAND ON ISSUES OF CONCERN TO NATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, has commended the French stand on issues of concern to Tanzania and the Third World, generally.

Speaking at a farewell dinner for outgoing French Ambassador to Tanzania Andre le Guen, on Thursday night, Ndugu Salim said Tanzania appreciated the sensitivity and concern shown by France on the North-South dialogue as well as its positive contribution as a member of the western "Contact Group" seeking a negotiated solution to the Namibian independence question.

The Foreign Minister said it would be tragic if efforts by the group and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) on Namibia should end in frustration because of South African intransigence.

Ndugu Salim said the western five had a moral and political obligation to exert pressure on the racist South African regime to adhere strictly to resolution 435 and stop its insistence on issues not related to the decolonisation of Namibia.

The Minister expressed appreciation for France's assistance to Tanzania in a number of projects, including the expansion of the Dar es

Salaam International Airport which would serve as a 'living monument to Franco-Tanzania relations.'

In reply, Ambassador le Guen praised Tanzania's moderation, wisdom and efficiency during discussions that have facilitated the reaching of a solution which is acceptable to all on the Namibian independence question.

"I sincerely hope that the difficulty which has been created by certain people will be overcome. As far as we are concerned we think that the mandate given to the five (western nations) has been fulfilled and that nothing new will now delay the independence of Namibia," said the ambassador.

Mr. le Guen said during his short stay in Tanzania, relations between the two countries had multiplied, climaxing in President Nyerere's official visit to France and a visit to Tanzania by Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson.

He added that the proposed visit of France's Minister for Co-operation, Mr. Jean Cot in the near future would give an opportunity to define and prepare a programme of co-operation that would be in keeping with the friendship that binds the two countries.

BILL SEEKS TO MAKE HOARDING CRIMINAL OFFENSE IN ZANZIBAR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Habib Nyundo]

[Excerpt]

HOARDING will be a criminal offence in Zanzibar if a bill to be tabled during the forthcoming session of the House of Representatives starting November 23, is approved.

The bill seeks to impose a deterrent penalty of not less than seven years in a reformatory centre or a fine of not less than 50,000/- or both. It also provides for a mandatory order to forfeit the goods said to be hoarded if the suspect would be found guilty.

The bill also seeks to amend the penal decree by adding a new section to provide for the offence of hoarding.

According to the October 30 addition of the Zanzibar Government gazette, the penal decree does not provide for the offence of hoarding or any such allied offences at present.

The Zanzibar Attorney General, Damian Lubuva, said lack of a section providing for hoarding was a "highly unsatisfactory situation particularly at this time of scarcity of essential commodities whereby the offence adversely affects the community".

Ndugu Lubuga said if the bill is passed, it shall be an offence for any trader to refuse to sell any part of goods in his possession or in stock. "It would equally be an offence for any person to stock or possess goods in quantity above the normal personal household requirement," he added.

KAWAWA SAYS REGIONAL LEADERS MUST ENSURE FARM OUTPUT TARGETS MET

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Party has directed regional and district leaders, and government experts to immediately start implementing the Party directive to revive agricultural production.

The CCM Secretary-General, Ndugu Rashid Kawawa, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that regional and district leaders must ensure that thorough preparations for the next farming season were made and supervise implementation to meet projected production targets.

He said the leaders would be responsible to ensure that the targets set for each region were realised, adding that where possible they should be surpassed.

"Regional leaders are instructed to immediately start supervising implementation of the Party directive on agriculture... Targets set for each region must be realised and even surpassed because they are minimum projections," he explained.

The Secretary-General told a press conference that the immediate task for political committees to be formed at the branch, district and regional levels by the end of the year would be to supervise agricultural and industrial production.

He said this time next year political committee meetings would assess implementation of production targets in the two sectors. Regional reports would be submitted to the Central Committee of Party National Executive Committee (NEC).

Ndugu Kawawa said the NEC meeting which ended in Dar es Salaam on Saturday directed Party and government leaders to mobilise people in agricultural production and make sure the production targets were met.

"The Party expects that regions, districts, villages and family units will strive to achieve their respective production targets," he said.

CSO: 3400/303

UMBRICHT MEETS WITH NYERERE REGARDING EAC ASSETS DISTRIBUTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

WORLD Bank-appointed mediator over the distribution of assets and liabilities of the defunct East African Community (EAC), Dr. Victor Umbrecht, yesterday called on President Nyerere at his Msasani residence in Dar es Salaam.

Dr. Umbrecht, who arrived in Dar es Salaam last Thursday, also has had meetings with the Deputy Minister for Finance Ndugu Venance Ngula, the Attorney-General, Ndugu Joseph Warioba and Treasury officials.

Ndugu Ngula said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the talks which lasted about 40 minutes at Mwalimu's Msasani residence were in connection with the distribution of assets and liabilities by the former partner states — Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda.

Ndugu Ngula did not give details of the talks but it is understood that the mediator briefed Mwalimu on among other things, latest mediation developments and problems hindering the three states to reach an amicable solution in the matter.

Ndugu Ngula led a Tanzanian team in discussions with Dr. Umbrecht at the Treasury in Dar

es Salaam last Friday. He however, did not give details of the discussions when contacted yesterday.

Asked to say at what level the mediation had reached or whether there had been any problems so far, the Swiss diplomat said: "Over the last four years, I have been encountering problems of legal or political nature. I always try to solve them; that is my job and that is why I am here."

Dr. Umbrecht said he would leave for Arusha today from where he would drive into Kenya and later to Uganda to continue his work.

The present initiative comes more than one month after the cancellation of a ministerial meeting over the distribution of the assets and liabilities scheduled for September 24.

The meeting which was cancelled because Kenya could not attend was, according to informed sources, expected to be the last before the Heads of State of the former Community member-states met to sign documents stipulating the responsibility of each state in the liabilities and assets which are valued at 12.1 billion/-.

CSO: 3400/303

TANESCO MANAGER SAYS STUDIES ON SMALL HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER BEGUN

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Text]

DETAILED studies on the establishment of small hydro-electric power schemes expected to cater for villages and townships have started in four regions in the country.

The Managing Director of the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO), Ndugu Salvatory Mosha said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that investigations were in progress in Kigoma, Rukwa, Ruvuma and Arusha regions.

Ndugu Mosha said that a Norwegian firm — NORCONSULT — was investigating potentials identified in Kigoma region that would replace diesel generators in Kigoma town and electrify Mpanda, Uvinza, Kasulu and other neighbouring villages.

NORCONSULT, he said, would submit their detailed report to Tanesco next April.

He said there is a possibility of getting power from river Luche in Rukwa region, adding that the potentials identified in the region would replace diesel generators.

In Ruvuma region, Ndugu Mosha explained that the Swedish Consulting Company (SWECO) has submitted a detailed report on the potentials identified at Sunda Falls and Lupilo in the region. The study, he added, was

financed by the Swedish government.

Establishing a hydro-electric power schemes would mean replacing diesel generators in Songea and electrifying Tunduru township.

Preliminary studies have been done in Mbulu district, Arusha region where potentials have been identified at Mto wa Simba and River Hainu, Ndugu Mosha said. He added that the potentials can electrify Mbulu town, Karatu and "there is also a possibility of replacing diesel generator at Bahari".

"Detailed investigation on the area will soon be undertaken utilising an aid by Finish government," he said.

The potentials whose studies are in progress in the four regions are among the 82 small hydro-electric power schemes identified in the country by the United Nations, Ndugu Mosha said.

He said Korean experts were expected in the country early next year to carry out studies at Kilombero where a mini-hydro and irrigation schemes would be established.

At the moment, Ndugu Mosha added Tanesco was soliciting funds for implementation of the projects whose studies would be completed.

TLAI MANAGER SAYS SHOE PILEUP SOLD TO RTCS, BORA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Text]

THIRTY thousands pairs of shoes worth 6m/- which had piled up at the Morogoro Shoe Company have been sold out, the Tanzania Associated Leather Industries' (TLAI) General Manager, Ndugu Adam Ngamilo said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He said the shoes, which included sandals, safari boots, platform shoes and mocassins were cleared up following the Morogoro-based company's decision to sell them to other parastatal organisations in the country.

Three months ago the Company announced that 30,000 pairs of shoes worth 6m/- which could not be exported had piled up at its premises.

The shoes were sold out to the Regional Trading Companies (RTCs), the Tanzania Shoe Company (BORA) and other public corporations which in turn disposed them off to the public.

Ndugu Ngamilo said they had not yet decided to adopt the present trend of selling the shoes to more than one organisation into a permanent feature of the company's marketing operations.

He however, said that the company's long term strategy was to open up its own shops throughout the country and compete with Bora, "but this

will take a long time to materialise", he added.

He explained that to reach such a stage, the company would need a lot of things such as buildings to house the shops and the staff for running sales activities.

On export market, Ndugu Ngamilo said the situation was not promising due to high production costs. He said the export market was currently very competitive with Third World countries such as Taiwan, Korea and Brazil producing cheap, quality shoes.

Given the prevailing production trend in the country, he said Tanzania was losing in export trade, "unless the government subsidises us as we have to sell the shoes cheaply while producing them at a high cost."

He attributed unskilled labour, underutilization of capacity and other factors as sources of high production costs. He however, said one of their foreign markets was Italy which imported cheap shoes and produced expensive shoes for export.

Ndugu Ngamilo said the Morogoro Shoe Company was presently producing 1,600 pairs of shoes a day which he said was exhaustible.

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

SOVIET BOOK SALES PLANNED--THE Soviet Union expects to sell to the country a total of 100,000 Educational text books worth 800,000/- before the end of this year, the Trade Counsel at the USSR Embassy in Dar es Salaam Ndugu E.K. Assekritov has said. Opening a book exhibition yesterday to mark the 65th anniversary of the October revolution, Ndugu Assekritov said that books had become one of the permanent items of the Soviet-Tanzanian trade and that the volume of supplies to the country had grown every year. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Nov 82 p 3]

CHOLERA DEATHS--DAR ES SALAAM--At least 20 people have died of cholera in west central Tanzania in the past week, according to official reports here. The reports said the death toll could be higher since health authorities lacked good communications with villages where the disease was reported. The regional health officer of Rukwa district, on Lake Tanganyika, said that villages along the lake shore were suffering from an epidemic and several others were being treated for cholera. "Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 5 Nov 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/303

REBEL SUSPECTS KILLED IN SHOOT-OUT

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2939, 8 Oct 82 p 16

[Text] KAMPALA, October 7--Six suspected anti-government rebels have been reportedly killed in a shoot-out near here with security forces amid continuing political violence in Uganda.

The gun-battle took place near a government agricultural college at Kawanda, just north of Kampala, the Kampala vernacular daily Taifa Empya reported. It said the six men killed were wearing police uniforms.

An officer of the government special police unit was wounded in the shoot-out, the newspaper said. Guns and radio equipment were also captured from the rebels.

Meanwhile six soldiers from a military police unit at Makindye yesterday appeared in a Kampala magistrate's court charged with armed robbery and were remanded in custody until October 20.

Yesterday the official Uganda Times newspaper said 40 anti-government rebels have been arrested in the last few days, together with a large number of vagrants, in police swoops in the Kampala suburbs.

Quoting police sources the paper said the search for "bandits" was continuing around Kampala. The operations were carried out in the southern and northern suburbs of the Ugandan capital.

The Times also called for the banning of the weekly Munnansi news bulletin owned by the Democratic Party opposed to the government of President Milton Obote.

The Times said in an editorial that Munnansi was feeding foreigners on "filth and garbage" and should be told to leave the country.

CSO: 3400/298

BRIEFS

ARMY EVICTS HUNDREDS--KAMPALA, October 5--Several hundred people have been evicted from their homes around the Ugandan army general headquarters in the Mengo trading centre in Kampala. Occupants of the houses surrounding the headquarters in Republic House were given 14 days to evacuate the area from September 20. That deadline expired yesterday, and today most of the houses affected were vacant. No reasons were given by the Army for the evictions. But the move came less than three months after the security forces discovered a rebel hide-out less than 100 metres (yards) from Republic House. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2939, 8 Oct 82 p 16]

CSO: 3400/298

EDITORIAL ON SOUTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 10-11 Oct 82 pp 1, 6

[Editorial by Essolomwa Nkoy ea Linganga, editor of ELIMA: "Promoting South-South Dialogue"]

[Text] Throughout the summit which was just held here and above and beyond the discussions which marked it and the views exchanged by the heads of state and government who participated during the 48 hours, a basic theme appeared: to accelerate the inter-African cooperation movement. This cooperation would stimulate the continent's economy and would present Africa as a homogeneous bloc with dignity, organized and only expecting foreign aid to be a supplement.

At this particular time when the North-South dialogue obviously is floundering, it is clearly very important to promote the South-South dialogue, especially on an African level.

It is no secret to anyone that Africa is the object of attempts at destabilization and that desires for hegemony and expansionist appetites are prominent all over the continent. It is also agonizing to report that these tensions, crises and conflicts affecting inter-African relations and traumatizing Africa are often supported by industrialized nations so as to continue the systematic exploitation of our natural resources with impunity.

This situation is all the more humiliating for our countries since the industrialized nations, with the exception of France which has become an active advocate of the Third World, are demonstrating a selfcenteredness and dishonesty which tend to perpetuate the injustice and imbalance which has long existed in international economic relations. For, we know that the crises which hinder the economic and social development of the underdeveloped countries, whether they be related to inflation or due to the constant worsening of trade terms, are artificial and are purposely directed against developing nations.

However, one of the basic conditions which could help our countries to put an end to the contempt on the part of the industrialized nations of which they are victims is for the dialogue with the North to be preceded by a South-South dialogue.

Zaire, which wants to be at the center of international cooperation, intends to play the same role on the African level, thus desiring to reaffirm its mission as a country deeply committed to dignity, justice and peace. Besides, it is in this spirit that the appeal to African solidarity was made by General Mobutu at the opening and the closing of the 9th Summit of the heads of state of France and Africa.

9693

CSO: 3419/93

NEW GOLD, DIAMOND DECISIONS: MINES REOPENED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 7 Oct 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] The report of the Economic Crisis Committee, basically centered on the battle against fraud in precious stones and metals, particularly gold and diamonds, and on the resumption of activity at the Kilo-Moto gold mines, was the only item on the agenda for the meeting of the Executive Council last Wednesday.

In regard to the struggle against fraud in the local gold and diamond industry, the Council resumed and completed a series of discussions which it had devoted to the examination of the report of its Economic Committee, headed by the state commissioner for the national economy, industry and foreign trade, over a period of many months. This committee had been charged with seeking ways and means to make trade in precious stones and metals mined on a small scale profitable.

After a very informative discussion, the Council adopted the conclusions of the Economic Committee which recommends the liberalization of the possession, circulation and trade of precious stones and metals throughout the national territory, specified Citizen Kande Dzambulate, state commissioner for information, culture and arts, at the end of the meeting at Council headquarters presided over by Citizen N'Singa Udjuu, executive secretary of the MPR and first state commissioner.

This liberalization is to mean that from now on possession of locally mined gold or diamonds within national territory but outside of the industrial mining concessions will no longer be regarded as an offense. Consequently, circulation of the above-mentioned materials within national borders is now free.

However, possession or movement of these precious stones remains formally prohibited within mining concessions or within exclusive zones or borders for prospecting or exploration granted by the state to Zairian or foreign individuals or legal entities.

Any export or attempt to export the aforementioned materials outside national borders remains an offense.

This important decision has the following implications: (a) changing Statute 81-01 of 2 April 1981 on mining and hydrocarbons as indicated above; (b) the obligation for anyone who possesses locally mined gold or diamonds to exchange them for a fair price at the exchange counters, in addition to the existing SOZACOM [Zairian Company for the Marketing of Ores] locations, to be established in sufficient number throughout the country outside of the aforementioned mining concessions; (c) the sale price will be market price, in other words freely negotiated between the seller and the exchange counter; (d) export of the aforementioned materials will be freely allowed by approved exchange counters which will be regulated by the Bank of Zaire which will grant them an RME currency loan; (3) elimination of previously required formalities for small-scale gold and diamond mining, such as: small-scale mining permit, miner's card, etc.

In order for this measure to be fully effective, the Council has also drawn up conditions which will now regulate the certification, opening and operation of local gold and diamond exchange counters.

Thus, for a counter to be certified, the applicant must first pay the following charges: (1) a \$60,000 bond; (2) \$50,000 in annual fees; (3) an ad valorem duty of 1.5 percent of the value exported. This duty is to be paid to the customs service.

Existing counters have a 30-day period to conform to these new stipulations or to have their certification withdrawn.

In introducing the second section of the report of the Economic Crisis Committee, the general commissioner for planning presented a technical memo regarding resumption of the activities of the Kilo-Moto gold mines.

The Council spokesman indicated that for various reasons gold mining at Kilo-Moto has experienced an increasing decline, especially following the country's independence.

Faced with the persistent problems of an office which, in this particular economic situation, must benefit from the support of the Executive Council in matters of potential currency receipts, the state commissioners examined and approved the draft subcontractor's contract to be signed by the Kilo-Moto Gold Mines Office and the general enterprise Auxeltra-Beton.

A commission of experts from the Department of Finance, Budget and Government Investment Holdings; the Department of Mines and Energy; the General Commissionership for Planning and the Bank of Zaire has been made responsible for placing the finishing touches to this draft contract.

The aforementioned departments and organizations will also examine all the other financing proposals aimed at completing the overall investment program (exploration and prospecting, plants, mines, transporting the ore) of the Kilo-Moto Gold Mines Office.

The last section of the report of the Economic Crisis Committee involved various purchases that the National Transportation Office is proposing to make to replace its depreciated or aging equipment. All these purchases received the approval of the Executive Council which again supported the conclusions of the Economic Committee.

9693

CSO: 3419/93

DEBT PAYMENTS REPORTED UNMET

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2939, 8 Oct 82 p 19

[Text] PARIS, October 6--Representatives of Western banks will meet officials of Zaire's Central Bank in Kinshasa on Monday in what banking sources here say is the mineral-rich central African country's last chance to avoid being declared in default of its debts.

On October 1, for the second time this year, Kinshasa was unable to pay its debts to 122 private Western creditors. The Zaire authorities said they could pay only 10 per cent of the 31 million dollars that were due for payment.

The sources said that even this three million dollar payment had not been made by today. Zaire owes a total of 4,142 million dollars.

In April Kinshasa paid only 10 million dollars towards a 44.4 million dollar debt that had fallen due in terms of a March 1980 deal to reschedule a 456 million dollar trade debt over 10 years.

The country's western bank creditors are now sending an urgent international mission comprising three banks--Credit Commercial de France, Citibank of the United States and Grindlays of Britain--to Kinshasa.

It will try once more to find a solution to a problem that one of the delegates said was "very serious. We cannot exclude the worst outcome".

The threat of Kinshasa being declared in default of its debts was raised at a meeting in London last week.

In terms of this scenario, the banks would write off the debts, but Zaire would find itself blacklisted by the international banking community.

A very reliable banking source said that one United States bank had already written off its part of Zaire's foreign debts.

Meanwhile, an international banking consortium made up of Lazard, Kuehn Loeb and S. G. Warburg, which had been acting as adviser to Kinshasa until June, has not renewed its contract.

The consortium had tried in vain to raise a 35 million dollar credit for Zaire, using cobalt as collateral.

Talks between the Zaire authorities and the International Monetary Fund are continuing in Kinshasa. The IMF has banned Zaire from continuing to draw on a 1,200 million dollar credit line extended to it by the fund in 1979.

CSO: 3400/296

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

MP TO BE PROSECUTED--KINSHASA, October 6--The central committee of Zaire's ruling People's Revolutionary Movement (MPR) has ordered the prosecution of a member of parliament for misappropriation of medical supplies and theft of livestock. Kantanga Mpoy has also lost his parliamentary seat and been stripped of his civil and political rights for five years. following a central committee meeting which ended yesterday. Mr.Kantanga was a member of the outgoing parliament. which was replaced in a general election last month. The central committee decided that the new parliament should be installed on November 8. The committee also fixed December 6 to 10 as the dates of the next party congress and set up an organising committee. [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 8 Oct 82 p 20]

CSO: 3400/296

PLAN TO BUILD TECHNICAL COLLEGE REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] THE Government intends to build a technical teachers' training college next year under the three-year National Transitional Development Plan, the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava, said in Harare yesterday.

Addressing staff, students and parents on prize-giving day at the Harare Polytechnic, Cde Shava said: "Every effort will be made to create a base for self-reliance in the technical teaching field . . .

"The availability of technical teachers is a cornerstone in the provision of courses at technical colleges.

"Zimbabwean lecturers would still be trained abroad to prepare for the expansion of training facilities."

Foreign lecturers would be recruited on local conditions and willing teachers would be brought out of retirement to help ease the shortage.

The Government had asked Harare Polytechnic and the Bulawayo Technical College to begin technical teacher training in the next academic year.

"In this development plan, the Government is establishing the Mutare and Gweru technical colleges in place of technical centres which are presently administered by the Harare and Bulawayo colleges respectively.

"In areas where there are no technical centres, such as Chinhoyi, Hwange and Masvingo, colleges, along the same line as at Mutare and Gweru, will also be established."

This expansion of colleges would still not meet all national requirements for training and the Government would establish a national vocational training and development centre in Harare, he said.

The centre would have a network of regional and local vocational training centres throughout the country.

"This system of training will have a higher proportion of practical content than theory. It is intended to serve as an alternative route to apprenticeship and/or institutional training for those experienced workers who lack the requisite qualifications for apprenticeship and would otherwise be precluded from ultimately attaining journeyman status at their own pace."

Liaison

The close liaison between Harare Polytechnic and the University of Zimbabwe in some technical disciplines should enable the college to offer degree courses soon.

"With the present high standards of training, it should be possible to upgrade it to an institute of technology."

The Government would like to see private colleges give a non-profit service and bring their fees in line with those of State colleges.

"All those private trainers who are motivated by profit should, therefore, prepare to close their institutions."

CSO: 3400/294

PLANS TO IMPROVE ARMY REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Nov 82 p 3

[Text]

ONE of the Zimbabwe National Army's top priorities is to intensify training so that it can produce the best army in Africa, the Bulawayo District Commander, Colonel M. Hurungudo, said here yesterday.

Colonel Hurungudo was addressing 42 NCOs who completed a 10-week infantry drill and arms presentation instructors' course at Llewellyn Barracks.

He said the aim of the course was to train them to be instructors so that they could teach other soldiers what was required of them.

"This is a challenge because you have to train and lead your subordinates by example which is one of the qualities of a leader. If you do not know more than the people you are trying to lead, then you have no business being their leader," he said.

Colonel Hurungudo said the course was performance-orientated so as to improve the standard of

drill and discipline in the army.

DISCIPLINE

He said the primary aim of drill was discipline, adding that the idea that discipline was a "repressive force operating through fear" would never be accepted in the army.

"There is no doubt whatsoever that true discipline is essential in peace and in battle."

He said it had been "proved over and over" that possession of discipline led to high moral standards, and could, therefore, produce an army which the whole nation would be proud of.

Colonel Hurungudo urged the NCOs to be firm and fair and to pursue their aims and objectives to their logical conclusions.

He also presented an award to the best student of the course Private Jeffrey Mapondera of 25 Infantry Battalion.

CSO: 3400/294

CHANGE OF LAND TENURE SYSTEM PLANNED

Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

THE communal land tenure system will be changed during the third rural development phase to be launched soon, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Moven Mahachi, said yesterday.

He said a more equitable land tenure system would be evolved and people's rights to communal assets would be secured, while group resources management systems would be worked out.

The minister announced this at the official opening of the Madziwa burley growers' co-operative for about 250 members, sponsored by Zimbabwe Leaf Tobacco Company (Pvt) Limited.

"My ministry will very soon embark on its third and by far the biggest rural development programme," said Cde Mahachi.

"This will involve the re-planning and re-development of all the communal areas."

Attempts would be made to improve peasant agriculture forming the economic base of 80 per cent of the population.

The programme would also reorganise the settlement of communal people into well planned and serviced villages.

In implementing the programme, the Government was anxious to see private organisations continuing to play a vital role. They could share their

managerial expertise with farmers prepared to co-operate and work in groups.

"We would like, too, to see every bit of land in communal areas being used productively," he said.

"We realise there is not enough land for everyone who needs it, especially taking into account population increases. Moreover, not everyone would like to be a farmer."

"This means there must be a programme of rural industrialisation to provide non-farm employment to people who will not necessarily derive their livelihood from agriculture."

Rural employment, he added, would ease the pressure on, and demand for, land.

As problems could not all be solved by land redistribution alone, so other sectors of the economy had to be expanded to provide employment to those who might not want to be resettled.

One of the biggest constraints on rural industrialisation was the lack of cheap and appropriate technologies in the communal areas.

"My ministry is carrying out investigations into possibilities of setting up rural technology centres

where people can be trained and where technology for servicing rural areas can be developed, Cde Mahachi said.

"Again, I feel that private organisations with their experience and financial resources can play an important role in supplementing Government efforts in this exercise."

He said the fourth rural development programme involved the running of large-scale State farms by his ministry.

The ZLT director, Mr Tim Whitley, said in his welcome address that the future of the burley industry in Zimbabwe lay with communal farmers.

But, he emphasised, burley production development would be severely hampered without the presence of the large-scale commercial grower.

His company had decided to concentrate its resources and endeavours in co-operatives "which most directly benefit communal farmers".

"We believe that the most important contribution we can make initially is physical and financial planning and management," Mr Whitley said.

"As Madziwa people gain experience and the necessary expertise to run

their own affairs, we can move to other areas where our infrastructure can be similarly used to the benefit of the people."

The National Farmers' Association president, Cde Robinson Gapare, warned interested companies not to impose their ideas on people as their programmes would be doomed to failure.

The opening ceremony was attended by over 1 000 large-scale and communal farmers. Among the guests were the Deputy Minister of Water Resources and Development, Cde Joseph Kaparadza; the Deputy Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Cde Ezekiel Sanyangare and members of the diplomatic corps.

CSO: 3400/294

BRIEFS

JAPANESE FERTILIZER GIFT--ZIMBABWE and Japan yesterday signed a \$1,4 million grant agreement in Harare for the purchase of fertiliser from Japan. The Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero and the Japanese Ambassador, Mr Seisen Sasaki, were the signatories. Speaking after the signing ceremony, Dr Chidzero said the grant would also cover services necessary for the transportation of the fertiliser to Zimbabwe. He thanked the Japanese government for its continued interest in this country and for the "effective and selective support" it was giving. The grant was the third by Japan to help increase food production in Zimbabwe. It brought to \$7 million the total food aid given by Japan. Mr Sasaki said the grant was a token of friendship and goodwill between the two countries. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Nov 82 p 1]

ZISCO EXPANSION--KWEKWE--ZISCO is considering spending \$300 million developing its steel-works, subject to a more detailed market assessment of the region's requirements, its general manager, Mr Tom Harris, said here yesterday. Speaking at the first meeting of the East and Southern African Steel Development Committee and the Inter-Governmental Experts' Committee of the engineering industry, Mr Harris told the delegates that priority developments at the moment were a continuous-casting billet facility, finishing mills, introduction of flood-product mills, sinter plant and production of high-alloy steels. "While costly, obviously such developments would take place progressively in keeping with market requirements, with an aim of satisfying the region's requirements and, of course, conserving foreign exchange," he said. He added that existing infrastructure would support such developments as there was a growing pool of expertise from existing training facilities and programmes available at Zisco, and from the university of Zimbabwe and technical colleges. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Nov 82 p 3]

SWEDISH AID--SWEDISH International Development Authority aid to Zimbabwe, which now totals more than \$13 million, is still pouring in. Yesterday the Swedish government agency officially handed over 40 new trucks, worth about \$300 000 for use in the national health service. Receiving the trucks in Harare, the Deputy Minister of National Supplies, Cde Moses Mvenge, thanked Sida for the new donation. "Sida has been involved in a number of projects, particularly those geared towards the development of the rural areas," Cde Mvenge said. Zimbabwe was grateful to the organisation for its "generous and consistent aid". The trucks were handed over by Sweden's Ambassador to

Zimbabwe, Dr Bo Heineback. Dr Heineback said the trucks would help in Zimbabwe's policy of extending health services to the rural areas. "It is also in line with the World Health Organisation's policy of providing primary health care for all. Sweden is happy to give this help to Zimbabwe in the development of a broad primary health-care programme in the rural areas," Dr Heineback said. Sweden was also helping to develop a cold storage system to protect vaccines and ensure their quick, efficient and safe transport from central stores to district depots. It had provided a source of vaccines and refrigeration equipment. The Deputy Minister of Health, Cde Edward Pswarayi, said the new trucks would be stationed at district health centres for use by health teams in the expanded programme of immunisation. Besides transporting health officials for the immunisation programmes, the trucks would also help in the flow of vaccines and other child health supplies to remote areas. As a result, immunisation would now reach areas very far from health centres. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 6 Nov 82 p 3]

RICE EXPERIMENT--BULAWAYO--WHAT began as an experimental project six years ago is proving to be successful and profitable for Agricultural and Rural Development Authority's Tshotsholo Estate. The estate, in the Lupane communal area, grows one of Zimbabwe's most sought-after commodities--rice. Mr Willem Botha, the estate manager, said they had now increased their hectareage under rice from the original experimental five ha to 142 ha this year. Once the project had got over its teething problems it had swung into gear and was now running well. This year's rice harvest, completed in May, had shown an average yield of 3,8 tonnes per hectare, although some of the seven varieties of rice had shown a higher yield than others. "The only problem now is to try to increase our hectareage under rice and to increase the yield," Mr Botha said. Zimbabwe wanted to be self-sufficient in rice and Mr Botha said he believed this could happen some time in the future. According to the regional director of ARDA, Mr Roy Kiddie, who at one time ran the Tshotsholo Estate, 4 000 ha of rice is needed for the country to become self-sufficient. Mr Botha said the only rice growers in Zimbabwe were the ARDA estates and a Chiredzi farmer. At one time several farmers in Chiredzi had tried to grow rice but the industry had collapsed largely due to a rice disease known as "blast", a fungus caused by too much moisture. Japanese consultants who had surveyed Tshotsholo considered it a unique area for rice growing because of its soil and general conditions, but the crop was proving successful and was more profitable than the wheat, maize and cotton, also grown on the estate. Sections one and two of the estate are now criss-crossed with paddy fields among the more familiar maize and wheat fields. The rice and other crops are irrigated with water pumped from the Shangani River. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Nov 82 p 4]

CSO: 3400/294

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